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THE REPUBLICAN.

Established 1869. BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918 Vol. 49 No. 35

Mrs. Clyde Gray Commits Suicide Irv Gray, Two Sons and Woman in Jail

Feared Husband Would Kill Her Because She Made Confession.

THREE MEN CHARGED WITH STEALING CATTLE

Principal Figures in Tragedy of the Grays

Irvin Gray, aged 53 yrs.
Clyde Gray, aged 31 yrs.
George Gray, aged 33 yrs.
Mrs. Clyde Gray, aged 31 yrs.
Miss Meris Mann, aged 25 yrs.

Panic stricken with fear of violence at the hands of her husband after she had made a confession implicating him and others in cattle stealing, Mrs. Margaret Stevens Gray, wife of Clyde Gray, of near Julian, late last Friday night shot and killed herself in a bedroom at her home. To commit the frightful act she lay on the floor and with a 22-caliber rifle fired a bullet through her heart. Her lifeless body was found shortly after 6 o'clock Saturday morning.

Even in her last few minutes of life, and although driven to desperation by fear of bodily harm at the hands of her husband, the mother love of the unfortunate young woman rose supreme and she took her three little chirdren, the youngest 2 yrs, and the oldest 8 yrs. into her arms and kissed each goodbye. Then that the world might understand the true cause of her rash act, and that no one else might be suspected, she wrote a brief note telling why she had decided to end the misery brought on by haunting fear. This note was offered with other evidence at a Coroner's inquest held on Saturday and which returned a verdict of suicide.

A few hours before Mrs. Gray killed herself her husband had been arrested charged with cattle stealing. That was Friday afternoon. Friday evening his brother, George Gray, and father, Irvin Gray, were arrested at their respective homes near Stormstown. The father and two sons were lodged in jail in Bellefonte. Clyde was brought in late Friday afternoon. Irvin Gray and George were landed in jail about 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Saturday afternoon Miss Meris Mann, formerly of Blanchard, was arrested at the Irvin Gray home and also lodged in jail in Bellefonte, She made a complete confession. Before starting with the officers to Bellefonte she admitted that she had that day burned hides of stolen cattle in the boiler of a sawmill where George Gray was employed, not far from the Irvin Gray place. She went with the officers to the sawmill and unburned pieces of hide were found in the firebox.

The tragedy with its various sidelights reads like a tale of the Mexican border rather than an occurrence in a civilized community. The particularly lamentable feature is that the life of a young woman, who was respected by all and who apparently was better than the environments in which she found herself after her marriage, had to be sacrificed, and three innocent little children left without a mother's love and protecting care. By her own statement she had been an unwilling party to incidents connected with cattle stealing. For instance she said that against her wishes she had held a lantern while cattle were shot. The cattle were driven off the mountain pastures, the hides removed and burned and the beef hauled away and sold. The specific charge against the three Grays, father and two sons, is that they stole five cattle belonging to Kyle Alexander. Pressing need for money is said to have prompted the stealing.

For some time past cattle have disappeared mysteriously from the mountains nearby Julian. Who took them, what was done with the beef and hides, at various times became matters of strong suspicion, but the guilty parties somehow managed to escape. The State Fire Marshal's Department, at Harrisburg, with the State police, was engaged in investigating one or more cases of suspected arson in that section when matters turned up that directed their attention to the systematic stealing of cattle. Mrs. Clyde Gray was taken in hand and questioned. Although she realized that her statements meant the incrimination of her husband and his father and brother, her womanhood asserted itself and she made a clean breast of everything. Before questioning her, however, the authorities had fortified themselves with a complete chain of evieence, documentary and otherwise, that fastened the crime on the guilty parties.

The dragnet of the law had been slowly but surely enclosing upon the ones under suspicion, and with Mrs. Gray's confession secured the blow fell. Clyde Gray was taken into custody and brought to Bellefonte. At the Court House he became ill, or feigned illness, and a physician had to be summoned. After a time he was removed to jail. While he was in the Sheriff's office, preliminary to being locked up, the officers undertook to cross-examine him. Gray threw himself upon the floor and apparently was in the paroxysms of a fit, although for some strange reason the features of his face never changed, nor did they suggest illness. He gritted his teeth and made no answer to the many questions fired at him. Convinced that the prisoner was shamming, Sheriff Yarnell finally lifted him to his feet and escorted him to a cell. When Irvin Gray and George were brought to the jail at 2 o'clock Saturday morning the former maintained an attitude of indifference that became one of defiance while the commitment record was being made out. On Saturday afternoon, however, he became violently demonstrative in his cell and bitterly denounced the officers and all others who had any hand in his arrest.

Clyde Gray first learned on Saturday that his wife had shot herself, but apparently he was not sure that she was dead. On Sunday morning he asked Sheriff Yarnell if anything had happened to his wife, and upon being told that she was dead the prisoner's only comment was :

"Who's taking care of the children?"

The three Grays are confined in separate cells. Communication among themselves was ordered forbidden by Sheriff Yarnell and the other prisoners directed not to carry messages between the father and sons. It was only a short time, however, when Irvin Gray was detected trying to send a note to Clyde. He has retained counsel, but from what may be learned it is not likely that a hearing will be held this week.

With Mrs. Clyde Gray lying cold in death and the three Grays in prison cells it seemed as if the tragedy had run its course, at least for the time being. But such was not the case. The officers went to the Irvin Gray place on Saturday afternoon to search for hides. A short distance up the mountain from that place is a sawmill where George Gray has been living in a shanty. At the Irvin Gray home the officers came across Miss Meris Mann, who removed from Blanchard probably eight years ago and has since been living nearby the Irvin Gray place. She made a statement that a number of hides had been burned at one time or another. She was informed that she would have to accompany the officers to jail. Before starting she volunteered the information that she had that day removed hides from the cellar of the Irvin Gray home and carried them in a bag to the sawmill where they were burned in the boiler. She also volunteered to show the officers where she had burned the hides and accompanied them to the sawmill. In the firebox were found remnants of one or more hides that had escaped the flames. With these pieces of hide in their possession and the woman in custody the officers then returned to Bellefonte, where Miss Mann was lodged in jail.

Irvin Gray is in some respects one of the best known persons in Centre County. He has at one time or another engaged in various enterprises. Years ago he was a well-known figure at the race track at county fairs. He owned and drove race horses some of which captured valuable prizes.

INQUEST SHOWED SUICIDE

Coroner's Jury Reported Mrs. Clyde Gray Shot and Killed Herself.

The Coroner's jury that investigated the death of Mrs. Clyde Gray, of near Julian, returned a verdict that death was due to a gun shot wound self-inflicted. An autopsy revealed that she had shot herself through the heart. Justice of the Peace Walter G. Tallhelm, of Julian,

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CENTRE CO. REGISTERED 4832 BETWEEN 18 & 45 YRS.

Men 19 to 36 Without Dependents Will be Called First.

TO BE EXAMINED SOON

Centry County went sailing over the top last Thursday with a registration of 4832. The total number from 18 to 45 years to register was within a narrow margin of the prediction of Sheriff George H. Yarnell, chairman of the Local Exemption Board.

Of the 13,000,000 men registered throughout the United States the first to be summoned for military service will be those who have reached the age of 19 years up to those who have not become 37 years. Of the 4832 registered in Centre County about 1700 come within the two ages mentioned. So far as is known by the Local Exemption Board the same rules will govern the classification of men as have prevailed up to the present time. This will include calling first single men and placing in deferred classes men with dependents.

The registration in Centre County was carried out without the slightest hitch.

Sheriff Yarnell had everything carefully planned and things worked out so splendidly that Centre County was the second county in Pennsylvania to file its report at Harrisburg Thursday night. Only for the delay of one chief registrar in making his report, Centre County would have been the first county to send its complete registration to Harrisburg.

The figures of the registration, showing how many of each from 18 to 45 enrolled, are especially interesting. They follow: –

Eighteen	393
Nineteen	304
Twenty	335
Twenty-one	20
Twenty-two	4
Twenty-three	4
Twenty-four	4
Twenty-five	2
Twenty-six	0
Twenty-seven	4
Twenty-eight	1
Twenty-nine	1
Thirty	2
Thirty-one	1
Thirty-two	183
Thirty-three	294
Thirty four	332
Thirty-five	294
Thirty-six	302
Thirty-seven	275
Thirty-eight	292
Thirty-nine	244
Forty	238
Forty-one	249
Forty-two	253
Forty-three	221
Forty-four	270
Forty-five	293
Total	4832

The number enrolled at each of the several registration places throughout Centre County follows:—

Bellefonte	1013
Clarence	487
Howard	233
Hublerburg	117
Milesburg	159
Millheim	261
Monument	39
Old Fort	198
Orviston	85
Philipsburg	928
Pine Grove Mills	103
Port Matilda	160
Rebersburg	107
Sandy Ridge	184
Spring Mills	137
State College	412
Stormstown	85
Unionville	97
Western Penitentiary (employes)	28

Classified by nationalities, etc, Centre County's registration was as follows:—

Native	4113
Naturalized	122
By father's naturalization	72
Declarants	120
Aliens	405
Whites	4778
Negroes	52
Orientals	2

Just how long it will be until the first of the newly registered men are called for military service is a matter of more or less speculation, but thus far nothing definite may be learned. The Local Exemption Board received a message late last week directing that a complete list of the 4832 registered be forwarded to Harrisburg not later than Monday. To comply with this order the clerical staff of the board worked all day Sunday and late that night. It will be probably several weeks before the drawing is held

(continued bottom next column)

at Washington to determine the order of service for the new registrants. After this drawing is held a master list will be furnished to each Exemption Board for the making up of the list in its respective county or district. It is not likely that questionnaires will be mailed to registrants until the order of service numbers are received although if necessary men coming within the ages of 19 and 36 could be called for physical examination and order of service numbers assigned to them later.

It is not likely that Centre County will be called upon to send a large number to training camps during September. Calls are already out for October, but the men to make up these groups are not to be taken from among those registered on September 12th.

Two Centre Countians will be sent away for special service on September 19th. Harry E. Ott, of Bellefonte, will be sent to Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, for instruction in electrtrical engineering. The second man will be sent to Bowman Technical Institute at Lancaster. He will be Cecil Walker, of Bellefonte.

THOMAS BAUDIS KILLED IN BATTLE IN FRANCE

Former Resident of Scotia Met Death in Action in July.

LEAVES SISTER $10,000

Thomas Baudis, formerly of Scotia but more recently residing at State College, was killed in action on July 19th, "somewhere in France." A telegram announcing the sad news was received by relatives at State College last week. No particulars of his death were given.

Young Baudis enlisted with the marines at Akron, Ohio, in February, 1918, and in that capacity went to France. From the fact that he was killed in July it is assumed that he met his death in the battle of the Marne.

That the young soldier who made the supreme sacrifice for his country was not unmindful of those whom he left behind when he went to the front was revealed when a message was received stating that he had taken out $10,000 life insurance in favor of a sister, Mrs. David Slagle, of State College. The insurance policy was taken with the United States government and under its provisions Mrs. Slagle will receive $57 a month.

Thomas Baudis was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Baudis, who resided at Scotia. It will be recalled that his mother was murdered by Bert Delige, a negro, while defending her honor, in a field nearby Scotia, a few years ago.

DIED FROM LOCKJAW.

Sarah Yarnell, 16 Yrs. Old, Expired After Illness of Five Days.

After an illness of but five days, Sarah J. Yarnell, aged 16 years, died at 2 o'clock on September 12th at the home of her parents, Clayton and Eliza Neyman Yarnell, at Jacksonville. Her death resulted from tetanus. While walking in the yard at her home she stepped upon a rusty nail that pierced her foot. All efforts to check the rapid spread of the poison through her system were unavailing.

The deceased was an especially bright and popular girl and her death is sincerely mourned. Surviving are her parents and these brothers and sisters: Mrs. Ward Confer, of Howard; Florence, Alta, Rhoda, Eleanor, Grace, Boyd, Jacob, Harold, all grand-children of Jacob Yarnell, of Yarnell. Burial was made on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock from the late home, Rev. Mr. Bingman, pastor of the Evangelical church of Howard, officiating. Interment was made in the Advent cemetery.

WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Andy Matty, Slavish Soldier from Clarence, in Serious Condition.

Andy Matty, of Clarence, is reported severely wounded in France. A telegram to this effect was received by his family at Clarence.

Matty is a Slav. He enlisted in the Boal Machine Gun Troop and went with that organization to Camp Hancock, Ga., and later was sent to France,

Apparently the Boal Troop has been in action lately. Matty is the second member reperted severely wounded. Last week word was received that Charles H. Tressler, of State College, had been wounded, but no details were furnished.

Stoves For Sale.

Two old style large egg stoves for sale. Inquire at The Republican office.

Lieut. Dick Taylor Writes Home From Prison Camp in Germany

In First Letter to His Wife Since He Was Captured Says He Is Well.

IS PRISONER NEAR METZ BATTLE FIELD

Mrs. E. Richard Tayloy, of Bellefonte, last Friday received the first direct news from her husband, First Lieutenant "Dick" Taylor, since he was captured by the Germans in France on July 15th and confined in prison at Camp Rastatt, in Germany. Camp Rastatt, by the way is not a great many miles distant from Metz, which is near the German border. It is barely possible that if the Americans capture Metz they may be in time to liberate Lieutenant Taylor and other prisoners. It is supposed that these prisoners were placed at Metz to work in the iron ore mines at that point.

Lieutenant Taylor's letter to his wife was written by him on July 25th. The most important news it contained for his family and also his many friends in Bellefonte was that he was well and in good spirits. His letter clearly revealed that from the day of his capture he has been wholly without information of any kind as to subsequent events. He did not know that word of his capture had been cabled to his family here. He supposed that Lieutenant Claude Smith, of Milesburg, also an officer of the 110th Regiment, had been killed and knew nothing to the contrary when he wrote his letter. While he says that he is being treated well, it is known that prisoners are expected to say so in letters home. The letter from Lieutenant Taylor was, of course, devoted largely to matters of a personal character. With these parts eliminated, his letter was as follows:—

Camp Rastatt, Germany, July 25th, 1918

I am very sorry to tell you that I am a prisoner in Germany. I was captured east of Chatteau-Thierry on the morning of the 15th of July. I am being treated fine, in fact better than I expected. It took us three days and two nights to reach the place where I am now. What I have seen of Germany reminds me more of the good old U. S. A. than either France or England. In the party captured there were eleven other (American) officers and some French officers Lieutenant Smith was in the fight. I am sure he was killed. The things I would like to have are Bull Durham tobacco, cigaret papers, George Washington coffee, milk, chipped beef, crackers, comb and stockings. Don't worry about me, for I am in the best of health and spirits.

Tell mother where I am and that I am being treated fine. Also send me shaving soap and toilet soap.

DICK

Lieutenant Taylor is the first, and so far as known, the only Centre County soldier to be captured by the Germans. The various forms of official red tape surrounding communication between a prisoner in Germany and his family in the United States constitute an interesting story. The Republican is the first newspaper in Central Pennsylvania to publish this information, and is enabled to do so by presenting the complete record of Lieutenant Taylor's capture and subsequent incidents thereto.

As is well known, Lieutenant Taylor was captured on July 15th. On August 10th the following cablegram was received from Geneva:

Taylor, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania,
Prisoner Camp Rastatt; well.
(Signed) Taylor
Internat. Red Cross.

Confirming the foregoing cablegram, was the following letter from the International Red Cross, at Geneva, dated August 16th:—

Mrs. E. R. Taylor, Bellefonte, Penn.
Dear Madam:—

We enclose copy of our cable of August 5th, which we confirm.

First Lieutenant Edward R. Taylor, Co. K, 110th. Inf., is reported prisoner of war at Camp Rastatt, Germany. We enclose a map, showing the principal camps, also a circular giving information as to postal regulations. We remain, dear madam, Very truly yours,
Comite International de la Croix-Rouge.
Agence Internationall des prisonniers de Guerre

The map referred to is most interesting. It shows the location of the several German prison camps and gives one an idea as to how far they are from the German border. Camp Rastatt is shown to be probably seventy miles from the Swiss border, and perhaps not more than one-half that distance on a direct line from the German border, although some few miles farther from Metz. The circular letter referred to explaining postal regulations governing letters from and to prisoners at German camps, follows:—

General Information Concerning Prisoner of War Mail.

LETTERS.—Letters to prisoners should be left open; they must be short, legible and contain no allusion to military or political events, otherwise they are liable to suppression. Correspondence may be in English. Postal cards pass more easily than letters. The address must be very complete : Name, christian name, grade, regiment, etc., camp of internment. The mention : Prisoner of war mail is absolutely necessary. No postage is required. All letters addressed to our agency are forwarded without delay. We can, however, assume no responsibility for their delivery. The postal censure may produce a delay of some weeks. Registered letters are not accepted.

PARCELS.—Parcels (up to 5 kilograms) are post and tax-free. They must not (as a general rule) contain spirits, victuals likely to spoil, or newspapers (even used as packing). When sending, it is necessary to make enquiries as to the different regulations concerning export, etc., in force in the various transit lands.

MONEY.—We recommend money orders in preference to checks or bank notes. No limit is fixed, but it is not advisable to send more than $5 at a time. Postal or money orders may be sent through Switzerland : Addresse : controle general des postes, Berne,—The name and address of the prisoner should be mentioned.

N. B.—The postal freedom is not extended to cables.

Under date of August 16th the following letter was written from the Adjutant General's Office, of the War Department, at Washington:—

August 16, 1918.

Mrs. Annie S. Taylor,
Howard Street,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Dear Madam:

I beg leave to inform you that it has been ascertained by this Department, that your husband, First Lieutenant Edward R. Taylor, is a prisoner of war at Camp Rastatt, Germany. No further information concerning him has been received, but you may rest assured that as soon as anything additional is obtained you will be promptly advised thereof.

Inclosed herewith for your information is a copy of a circular pertaining to prisoners of war mail.

Very respectfully,
J. W. PETERS
Adjutant General.

The circular enclosed with the foregoing letter was as follows:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON.

Prisoners of War are entitled to receive and send letters, money orders and valuables, as well as parcels by post (not exceeding 11 pounds in weight,) when intended for international mail, free from all postal duties.

Domestic mail and money orders are subject to the regular postage charges and money order fees, respectively, as no provision is made for the free transmission in the domestic mails of the United States of matter mailed by a prisoner of war in this country to a person residing therein nor for the mailing by a person in this country of matter addressed to a prisoner of war who is detained in the United States.

All mail should be plainly addressed to the prisoner of war, giving his rank, full name, and the name of the prison camp where held (if held), followed by "Prisoner of War Mail, via New York." (For example, Private John Doe, Camp Tachel, Germay—followed by Prisoner of War Mail, via New York, written in the lower left hand corner.) Mail intended for prisoners of war of enemy countries interned in the United States should be addressed to them by name, followed by the designation of the War Prison Barracks where interned. (For example, Mr. Richard Roe, War Prison Barracks, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

In addition all prisoner of war mail should bear the name and address of the sender written in the upper left hand corner, and in the case of parcel-post packages the relationship of the sender to the prisoner of war addressed should

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FOR CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.

Interesting Test on Farm to be Made by Henry Ford.

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, has been asked to select a soldier who had been permanently crippled while fighting for the United States in France, and who at the same time is married and under the necessity of supporting his wife, for the purpose of taking the principal part in a sociological experiment of unusual interest and importance.

The ex-soldier is to be used for the solution of this problem. "Can a man of ordinary intelligence, even though physically handicapped, make a good living, care for a family and even provide for his old age on a small farm?"

Henry Ford, the Detroit motor manufacturer, wishes to prove his belief that such a thing is practical and it was he, therefore, who asked Secretary Lane to choose the man. Mr. Ford has already laid out a 10-acre farm on his 4000 acre estate at Dearborn, Mich., and he is going to equip it and build a house and barn on it at once, so that the test may begin as soon as possible.

Mr. Lane, ever since we got into the war, has been advocating a "back to nature" life for our returned soldiers, wounded or unwounded, when the conflict is over. He listened enthusiastically to Mr. Ford's proposal, and said he would lose no time in picking out the proper sort of man to carry the experiment through.

It is not to be charitable proposition. The motor manufacturer means merely to finance the ex-soldier, to lend him the fully-equipped farm at its full valuation, with the understanding that it is to be paid for by the farmer's earnings. That agrees completely with Secretary Lane's suggestion, which is that the government should finance returned soldiers who want to support themselves by an agricultural career; that the government sell them the land and lend them the money to develop it, the repayment to be on the easiest possible terms.

"This is my idea," said Mr. Ford after his visit to the secretary. "I will install the crippled soldier and his wife in a comfortable home, with an appropriate-sized barn, on the little farm which I have already laid out on my place. He will have five head of cattle, some chickens, and a tractor which will plow, harrow, thresh, churn and do almost any sort of work necessary. He can readily operate this machine, even though he is crippled.

"This whole layout I will value at $4,500, which is as nearly as I can figure its actual worth. I firmly believe that the man will be able to earn an excellent living and to pay back his indebtedness in 10 years, after which he will own the property and will be able to lay up his profits for his declining years.

"For the purpose of this particular experiment, it will be the ex soldier's products—his milk, eggs, chickens, garden truck, grain, etc.—at current market prices. At the very lowest estimate, I believe he will have a cash profit yearly to be applied against his indebtedness of $4,500, besides a healthy life, no worries and sufficient leisure to enjoy himself and to develop his mind by reading and association with congenial neighbors.

"Neither this farmer nor his wife will have to work as hard as a couple would in the city, and they will have much more to show for their toil at the end of the year, and especially at the end of the 10 years."

It has been one of Mr. Ford's pet ideas that America's population should be spread out more widely and that there should be a great many more small farms than there are. He has for years cherished the notion of proving the worth of the small farms by actual experimentation, but only recently he decided to put it into effect, and then he conceived the additional feature of having a crippled soldier make the test.

"Of course, it will not take 10 years for the experiment to show a positive result," Mr. Ford said. "One or two years will show it to be a success or failure, though I have little fear of a failure. If it works out, perhaps the government may see fit to adopt Secretary Lane's idea which seems to me like a splendid thing."

College Men Win Army Commissions.

Fourteen Pennsylvania State College graduates and former students have just been commissioned Second Lieutenants in the field artillery. They won their shoulder straps at the artillery officers' training school, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. They were appointed to the camp in reconition of their high-grade work as cadets in the State College student regiment. All of them had the advantage of two years' drill under army officers which has been required of all undergraduates at State College since the institution was founded, fifty years ago. The commissions were awarded to the following:

Jacob Bumgardner, of Allentown; Walter L. Bumgardner, of Allentown; Raymond P. Burns, of Oil City; John T. Deutsch, Danville; John E. Devereaux, of Cresson; John N. Else, of Altoona; J. O. Frommeyer, of Chambersburg; William W. Horner, of York; Harry E. Kaley, of Lebanon; William G. Kerr, of Pittsburgh; William H. Patterson, of Clearfield; J. B. Scherer, of Greensburg; Frank W. Varden, of Mercersburg, and William R. Young, of Mifflinburg.

CHICKEN THIEVES CONFESS

Sheriff Yarnell Returns Eight Fowls Stolen by John Jackson.

"Everybody loves a chicken," only some love them too well. Among the latter might be mentioned Jake Jackson and his son, Harry, of Lemont, and Jake's brother, John, of Axe Mann. Harry Jackson was arrested and lodged in jail last week charged with the attempted larceny of some chickens at the farm of Frank Homan along the White Hall road in Ferguson Township. Jake Jackson is implicated in the attempted stealing, but he skipped out before a warrant could be served at the time his son was arrested. After being lodged in jail Harry Jackson confessed his guilt.

John Jackson collided with the law just when he expected to sell eight nice, plump dressed chickens in Bellefonte. With the eight fat chickens he arrived in town safely, but a few minutes later Chief of Police Dukeman had him in custody and on the way to jail. There he tried to explain that he had brought a large number of chickens with him when he and his family removed to Axe Mann from Sandy Ridge, but his wife who called at the jail refused to lie to substantiate his story and he finally made a clean breast of the stealing. Four of the chickens he confessed had been stolen from Samuel Zettle, two from Manna Kline and two from Jared Evey. Jackson was returned to his cell and Sheriff Yarnell violated the gasless Sunday movement to the extent of delivering the chickens to their respective owners rather than see eight choice fowls go to waste.

Seemingly Jake Jackson and his son Harry go well equipped when they venture forth to steal chickens, for they proceeded to the Homan farm with a horse and wagon. They were about to load some of Mr. Homan's choicest chickens onto the wagon when Mr. Homan discovered the intruders. Jackson and his son beat it as fast as they could and were soon lost in the darkness of the night, but in their haste to get away they left behind the horse and wagon. Realizing that he was up against it Jake kept on going and was not to be found when an officer with a warrant started out to hunt him. Harry was found hiding in some bushes at the rear of his home, and as was testified by Constable Holmes, at a hearing at State College before 'Squire Woomer, he remarked when the officer placed him under arrest : "I was expecting this." Mrs. Mary Lutz testified that Harry had come to her house on the day following the attempted stealing and said : "Father got in wrong last over at Homan's and skipped out." William Stone, who resides in that section, testified that Jackson and his son arrived at his house with a horse and wagon on the evening of the attempted stealing, but left about 9:30 o'clock. Jake, testified Mr. Stone, complained of illness, but refused to spend the night at Mr. Stone's house, remarking that he thought he would go to the barn and stay with Harry. Harry Jackson was called to the stand, but was not sworn. He made a rambling statement in an effort to establish an alibi, but 'Squire Woomer bound him over for court in $50 bail. Unable to furnish bail the young man was sent to jail. He had not been there long until he concluded that a wise retreat would be better than a poor fight, so he confessed.

Harvey Watkins, of Axe Mann, was Bellefonte on Saturday and made the statement that somebody had stolen 136 of his chickens.

EXEMPTION CLAIM RULES.

Schedule to Secure Deferred Classification for Registrants.

Complete rules determining whether any registrant in the coming draft is in an effective industry or is himself essential have been announced from Washington. These will determine absolutely the deferred classification of millions of workers who registered on September 12th. Deferred occupational classification may be secured in four ways.

1. The registrant himself may claim it.

2. His employer or some other person in interest may claim it.

3. The local draft board may recommend it to the district board without action by the registrant.

4. The advisory committee may recommend it.

But the full jurisdiction over the deferred classification lies in the district board and its decision is final except for appeal to the President.

A particular industry or occupation shall be found to be necessary only when it is shown that its contribution to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces during the emergency and in case of a particular agricultural enterprise that is producing an appreciable amount of agricultural produce over and above what is necessary for the maintenance of those on the place.

The word "necessary" as applied to the relation of a registrant to an industry shall be taken to import:

1. That the registrant is actually and completely engaged in the industry or occupation in the capacity indicated in the classification and that he is competent.

2. That the removal of the registrant would result in direct substantial loss and detriment to the effectiveness of the industry.

In determining the essentiality of the registrant to an essential operation, General Crowder advises the district boards to consider:

1. The length of time the registrant has been engaged in such capacity and especially whether the circumstances of his engagement are such as to convince the board that he is not now engaged for the primary purpose of evading service.

2. The nature of the claimant's training, study or experience and the extent or value of his qualifications for the capacity in which he is engaged.

All claims for occupational, deferred classification must be supported by affidavits as provided in the original questionnaires for industrial deferred classification.

3. That the available supply of persons competent in the capacity recited in the rule is such that the registrant cannot be replaced in such capacity without direct, substantial loss and detriment to the effectual operation of the industry or occupation.

The Yellow Dog; What He Is.

What is "The Yellow Dog"?
He is a very peculiar animal.
He is a camouflaged dachshund.
He is changeable like a chameleon.
He is a low, white livered skunk.
He is a snake in the grass.
He is a vulture in human form.
He carries a tale of woe.
He snaps at the American eagle.
He would destroy the bluebird of happiness.
He lives on the bone of contention.
He is spotted with kaiserism.
He would harass the English lion.
He spews on the lily of France, and the chrysanthemum of Japan.
He has the fangs of a serpent.
He has the hide of a rhinocerous.
His bite spreads rabies of "kultur."
His mouth foams with Hun-hatched propaganda.
He bites the hand that feeds him.
He is a zebra marked with the stripes of the Wilhelmstrasse.
He is a rat who when trouble arises seeks the nearest hole.
The Yellow Dog is a hound of hell.
He is a porcupine who shoots his quills of hate in all directions.
He is a parrot who jabbers only the doggerel of kulture taught by his master.
He is a barnacle who would lay the ship of state up for repairs.
He is a whale who spouts his emulsion of Teutonism.
He is an eel who with slimy slipperiness wiggles out of the clutches of the law.
He is an owl, who feigning wisdom, hoots at all things worth while.
He is a moth, dazzled by the flame of Prussianism, who stands ready to dash his foolish head against the wall.
He is a tick, who would make miserable the trusty oxen who are bearing the yoke of the war.
He is a wasp, who adding no sweetness to the world, stings his way through life.
He is an ostrich who sticks his head in the sands of time, and thinks because he cannot see the light of humanity that none can see his dastardly deeds.
The Yellow Dog is a cow who kicks over the bucket of milk of human kindness.
He is a bull maddened by the sight of red, white and blue.
He howls the hymn of hate night and day.
He is a wolf in sheep's clothing.
He wears the collar of the Hohenzollerns.
He is from the kennel of kaiserism.

Read The Republican. $1.50 a year.

"I AM."

I am a voice, a pleading voice,
I bid you listen, I bid you rejoice.
Four things I bring with a message true,
Heed well these things, they are meant for you.
I bid you give of your money and time
To help the boys on the firing line.
I bid you uphold them in this fight
For justice and honor and truth and right.

I am a cross of glorious red,
I shine on a valiant woman's head
Symbolic emblem of blood that was shed
By a crucified king with an uncrowned head.
I bend o'er the bandage she wraps with care
Around the wounds of your boy so fair,
And watching, I breathe a silent prayer
Oh! Mothers dear, for your boys "Over there."
She'll try to send them all back to you,
So keep up your courage; be strong, be true.

I am a sweater, painstakingly knit
By a woman's hand, who fashioned it
With many a prayer and many a tear,
For her soldier lad, to her so dear.
Everyone's hands were not made to knit,
But somehow, someway each can do her bit.

I am three dimes so small and round,
Surely no privation caused, if I be found
In the pockets of many folks today,
To buy for the boys so far away
A neat little Testament, to be placed
In his breast pocket, safely encased
Over a heart that beats warm for you,
Friends of the laddies, so brave and true.
Only three dimes; just think how small.
It may mean to your boy his "all in all."

I am a cross of red, white and blue,
I float over a land that's dear to you.
And I wave over a sturdy band
Of soldiers brave in "No Man's Land."
My spirit is there in the trenches deep,
And dreaming beneath me the Sammies sleep.
I am the hope of America glad,
I'll save your country, your home and your lad.
'Neath my stars and stripes, they will march back, someday;
And peace, with its blessings, forever, will stay

—Dedicated to "The Boys Over There." Written by Viola Burwell, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

TO DISMANTLE BREWERY

Philipsburg Brewing Co. Plant Likely to Disappear.

The Philipsburg Ledger publishes the following:—

During the course of a conversation with Edward O. Beezer, president of the Philipsburg Brewing Company, he intimated that the big plant on North Front Street may be dismantled after Dec. 1st, when by government order the manufacture of beer will cease.

"This plant" said Mr. Beezer, "representing an investment of over $165,000, is built and equipped solely for the purpose to which it has been utilized; the beams, vats and cellars were constructed and installed for brewing purposes, and so far as I can now forsee it cannot readily be converted to other commercial use.

"Other big brewing companies are facing the same proposition. I was told the other day that one big brewing company is ready to sell its entire plant and equipment for $18,000; while the Punxsutawney Brewing Company and others are arranging to dismantle and junk their equipment for what they can get—as I imagine we will be forced to do.

"We will also discontinue the manufacture of ice when the plant closes on Dec. 1st, as it would necessitate the employment of an engineer and other employees and to our mind would in no sense prove a paying proposition."

Quizzed further, Mr. Beezer stated that the brewery might be converted into a cold storage plant, but that in his judgment the community is not large enough to warrant the change, as a business of that character would not pay.

The employees of the brewery will be forced te secure employment elsewhere, and being released for essential occupations, it may mean their removal from Philipsburg.

George C. Tate Dead.

Sitting upon his porch at his home in Ferguson valley, George C. Tate died suddenly Sunday evening of last week 7.30 o'clock, before the family physician reached his side. He was ill only a few minutes and the physician stated that his death was probably due to aremic poisoning. He was up and around the day before and was jovial and did not complain about feeling sick.

Mr Tate was aged 48 years, 4 months and 4 days, and is survived by his wife whose maiden name was Catherine Hoy of Jacksonville and by five children; Mrs. Harry Bowen, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marion Lauretta, Joseph Foster, George, Fred and Mary Olive, at home. Olive, the youngest, is six years old. Three brothers, Herbert Tate, of Detroit, Mich.; Burton Tate, of East Palestine, Ohio, and Henry Tate of Wilmerding, Pa., are also living. He was a member of the Juniata Aerie, No. 419, Fraternal Order of Eagles and Holy Temple Commandery No. 24, Ancient and Illustrious Order, Knights of Malta, Lewistown. His parents, Potter and Julia Tate, preceded him in death, his father's death occurring four years ago and his mother being dead 32 years. The funeral services were held Wednesday evening, 7.30 o'clock, at his late residence, Rev. A. H. Spangler officiating. The body was taken on Thursday morning to Myers cemetery, Bellefonte, where interment was made.

Reject Highway Bids.

The State Highway Department at Harrisburg today announced that the United States Highways Council, at Washington, D. C., has disapproved of the project for building a section of vitrified block pavement in Philipsburg, bids for which were opened on August 9.

Read The Republican. $1.50 a year in advance.

BUSINESS CHANCES

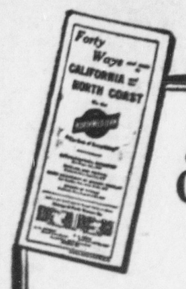
We Establish Cut Rate Tire Agencies
There should be one in each locality
30x3 Non Skids $6.80
30x3 1-2 Non Skids $8.60
Small capital required. Profits are large
For full particulars address
Popular Tire and Rubber Co.
2658 Broadway, New York City

SEVEN BARKS
a Sure and Safe Remedy for
DYSPEPSIA and all STOMACH TROUBLES.
Seven Barks, which is the extract of Roots and Herbs, will make your food digest, banish Headaches, regulate your Liver and Kidneys, give you new life, and keep you well. Price 50 cts. a bottle at all druggists or from the proprietor,
Lyman Brown, 68 Murray St., New York City.

DREER'S 1918 GARDEN BOOK

LET THIS NEW BOOK HELP YOU IN YOUR GARDEN
As it did thousands of amateur gardeners last year, by telling how to plant and cultivate every Vegetable and also the best kinds to grow. Its 256 pages are brimful of instructions and the four colored plates, four duotone plates, besides thousands of photographic illustrations enable you to see just what our seeds will produce. It also offers the choicest Flower Seeds, Roses, Dahlias, Hardy Perennials, etc., besides many things needed for Garden, Farm and Greenhouse.
You will need this book of reference many times during the season. Write today for a copy—sent free if you mention this publication.
HENRY A. DREER
714-716 Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Main Thing About
FIRE INSURANCE
Is carrying a sufficient amount to really protect your property for after a fire one can only accept the result.
Better see to it that you are fully insured and in a company celebrated for prompt payment of losses; a good reliable company the only kind represented by us.
Also represent The Preferred accident Insurance company of New York, which issues $5,000 travel Policy at $12.00 per year.
Harry E. Fenlon
Temple Court - - - Bellefonte, Pa
Real Estate Bought and Sold,
RENTS COLLECTED.



Ask for a copy of our Complete Travel Guide
It will assist you to plan your Vacation Itinerary
CHICAGO NORTH WESTERN LINE
Free on application
A. O. Tallant, G. A.
529 Smithfield St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
PO4328

To Bond Subscribers
Subscribers through this bank for Liberty Bonds of the first and second issues may now convert the same into 4 1-4 per cent Liberty Bonds. We will attend to the matter for you, if desired.
Bellefonte Trust Company,
Allegheny Street Bellefonte, Pa.

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Office, Lumber Yard and Planing Mill at Lamb St. Bridge, Bellefonte, Pa. Manufacturer and Dealer in
Western, Southern and Local Lumber.
Of Every Kind and Quality.
Boards, Plank, Timber, Plastering Lath, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Frames, Interior Finish, Porch Work, Sash, Doors, Mouldings and Novelties in Wood.
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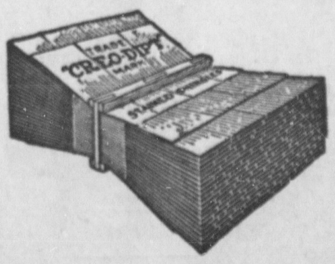

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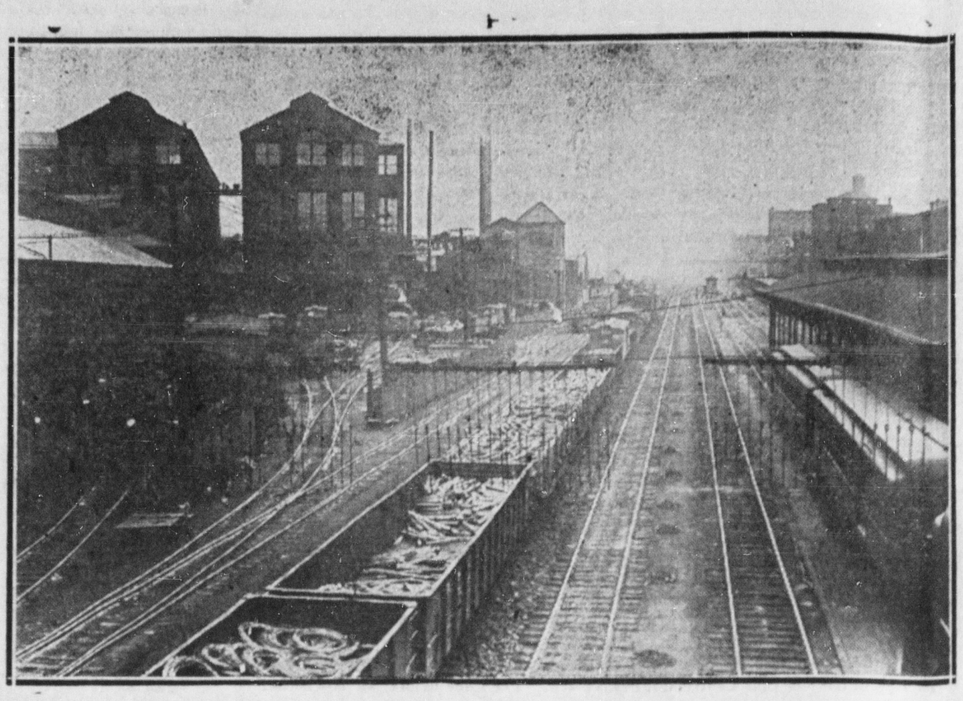
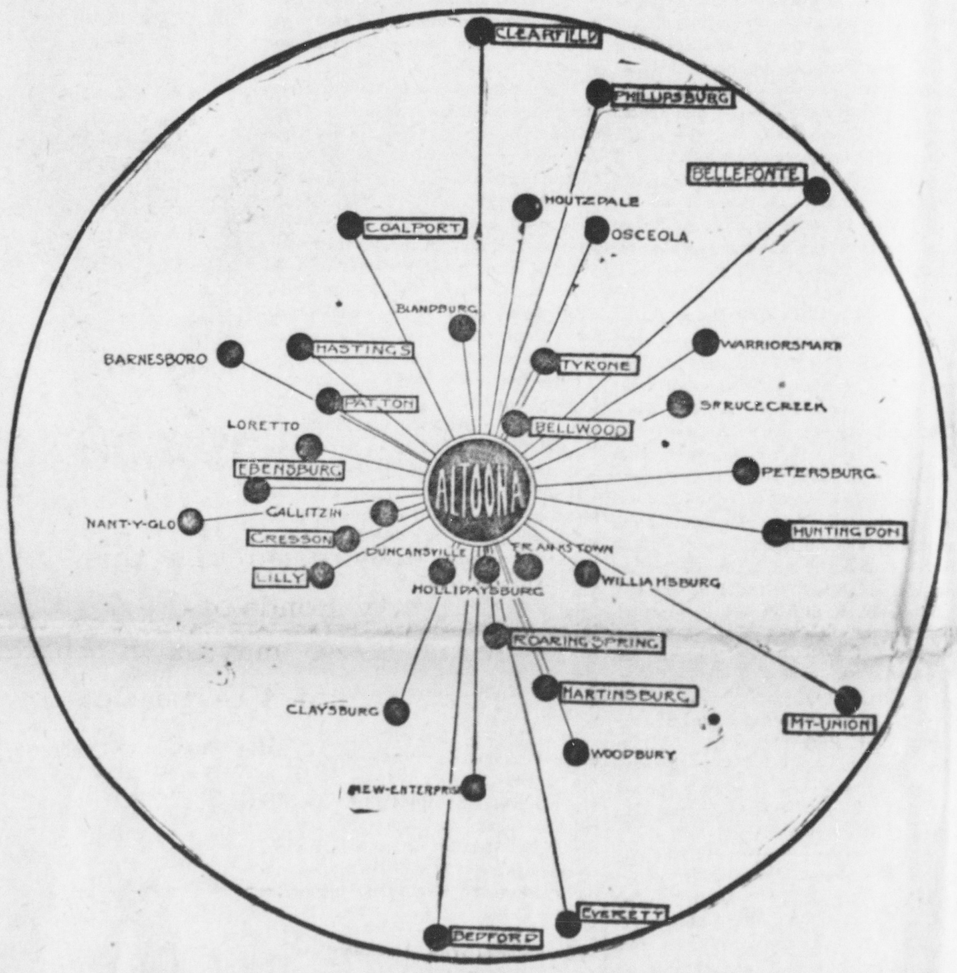


ALTOONA



The Center of Your District

ALTOONA BOOSTER COMMUNITY SERVICE ASSOCIATION

ALTOONA

"THE CENTER OF YOUR DISTRICT"

THE ALTOONA BOOSTER ASSOCIATION

Announces

FALL STYLE SHOW

Thursday, Friday & Saturday, September 19, 20, 21

Showing the New Models in Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children—Fall and Winter Season, 1918-19.

You are most cordially invited to attend the Annual Fall Style Show to be given by the members of this association Sep. 19, 20 and 21. Smartness, combined with conservation of materials is the keynote of attractiveness in the merchandise that will be displayed at this advance showing. The leading American designers, cognizant of the fact that we must conserve in the matter of dress as well as along other lines have contrived styles that have all the charm of former seasons and at the same time affect a great saving in materials.

It isn't given to everybody to have perfect judgment in the matter of dress—people who are clever in other ways are often too busy to keep abreast of the fashions, and shopping takes on the proportions of an ideal to them.

Recognizing the need of the busy man or woman the members of this association maintain a corps of men and women employes of excellent taste and judgment who make a specialty of studying people and their wants. These employes are at your individual service and with their help your shopping trip will be made easy and agreeable, with no after disappointments or doubts as to the wisdom of the goods selected. The time spent at the Style Show will be educational as you'll see fashions and novelties displayed in a practical way and you'll also be shown how to apply them to your particular needs.

Plan to visit the Style Show. The benefits will be mutual.

DEPARTMENT STORES
- Bon Ton, 1315-17 Eleventh Ave.
- Gable, Wm. F., & Co., 1318-30 Eleventh Ave.
- Kline Bros., 1305 Eleventh Ave.
- Schwartz Bros., 1301 Eleventh Ave.

LADIES' READY TO WEAR STORES
- Brett's, 1309 Eleventh Ave.
- Meyer Jonasson, 1226 Eleventh Ave.
- Goldstein, S. L., 1313 Eleventh Ave.
- Whitman's, 1124 Eleventh Ave.

MUSIC STORES
- Harter, A. J., 11th Ave. & 15th St.

FURNITURE STORES
- Aaron, W. S., 1426-28 Eleventh Ave.
- City Furniture Co., 1501-03 Eleventh Ave.
- Rothert Co., 12th Ave. & 12th St.
- Standard Furniture Co., 1405-07 Eleventh Ave.

MEN'S READY TO WEAR STORES
- Goldschmid Bros., 11th Ave. & 12th St.
- Leopold & Bigley, 1123 Eleventh Ave.
- March & Sons, 1226 Eleventh Ave.
- Stiffler, L. E., 1110 Eleventh Ave.
- Westfall Co., 1304 Eleventh Ave.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
- J. W. Potter, Green Avenue Market.

RESTAURANTS
- Beam's, 1117 Eleventh Ave.

SHOE STORES
- Bendheim, S., 1302 Eleventh Ave.
- Brett's Shoes, 1310 Eleventh Ave.
- Colbus Shoe Store, 1006 Bridge Street.
- Lester Shoe Co., 1409 Eleventh Ave.
- Royal Boot Shop, 1309½ Eleventh Ave.
- Simon, A., & Co., 1402 Eleventh Ave.
- Soyster Shoe Co., 1126 Eleventh Ave.
- The Shoe Market, Eleventh Ave & 16th St.

MILLINERY
- Neal Millinery Co., 1411-13 Eleventh Ave.

MEN'S HAT SHOPS
- Canty-Fit-U, 1300 Eleventh Ave.
- Pheasants Hat Shop, 1105 Eleventh Ave.

THEATRES
- The Strand, 1512 Eleventh Ave.

PUBLIC SERVICE
- Altoona & Logan Valley Electric Ry. Co., 1200 Eleventh St.
- Penn Central Light & Power Co., 1809 Union Ave.

ALTOONA BOOSTER ASSOCIATION

THE REPUBLICAN.

Bellefonte, Pa., September 19, 1918

CHARLES E. DORWORTH, - Ed., & Pub

Subscription rate $1.50 a year strictly in Advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

—— Advertising Rates. ——

One Column, 1 year.....$125
One Half Column, 1 year..... 70
One Quarter Column, 1 year..... 40

Legal advertising, 20c per six point line for each three insertions, with the exception of Administrators, Executors and Auditors notices which are advertised at the established rate of $3.50, each.

Get ready for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The war is still going on. Buy some war savings stamps.

And don't be too busy to offer up a silent prayer for our boys "over there."

Wouldn't it be bully if our American soldiers would batter down and capture Metz and in doing so release American soldiers held prisoners at Camp Rastatt, including our own Lieutenant Dick Taylor? If this should happen even a straight-backed elder might be pardoned for celebrating in a way he never dreamed of before.

The Democratic State Committee at an adjourned meeting last Saturday adopted resolutions reading Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, candidate for Governor, out of the Democratic party. Whereupon the Hon. Gene issued a blast renouncing the Democracy of the Democratic State Committee and in a single stroke eliminating it from the Democratic party. Since neither the Hon. Gene nor the Democratic State Committee is worthy or fit to belong to the Democratic party, in fact have been read out of the party, what we would like to learn is this: "What is a Democrat?" Incidentally, why all this fuss? Even with Democratic harmony prevailing the Hon. Gene couldn't be elected Governor of Pennsylvania over Senator William C. Sproul, the Republican nominee. With the Democratic party split to splintereens, Senator Sproul's election is merely a matter of the size of his plurality. The only plausible explanation for the Democratic muddle that we can imagine is that the party linen had become so completely soiled that the laundering process could no longer be averted.

The manner in which the public in general views the compulsory action on the part of this and other newspapers in making collections for subscriptions, as required by the government, is an interesting reflex of the splendid spirit in which most persons are accepting conditions imposed upon all of us by the war.

A few manifest resentment because subscriptions shall be discontinued unless paid within three months. A few others comply, but under protest. For the most part, however, the subscribers to The Republican are "coming across" in that fine patriotic spirit our boys are showing in "going across." We appreciate this fact, for as we stated originally we are merely enforcing rules laid down for us not by us but by the government as a war measure to conserve the paper supply. And at that, we know that the newspaper that is paid for is valued more highly than one for which payment is neglected. As a matter of fact, the war is having the effect of putting pretty nearly everything on a cash down basis, and if that has to come we might all just as well meet it cheerfully as otherwise. Many of the groceries and meat markets are on the cash system. Other stores, are about to that point. We are in reality undergoing a revolution in all lines of business and trade. If any fellow rips and swears because he gets a bill for his newspaper we can't even soothe his injured feelings. The most we could do would be to pass along his complaint to Uncle Sam, but we won't do that for Uncle Sam is busy these days and we all owe it to him to help with sentiments of encouragement rather than hinder with words of censure.

JUST A SUGGESTION.

With the near approach of winter the scarcity of coal is again before the public. All manner of plans for conserving fuel are being tried out. Some have proved beneficial; others have been found to be possibly more theoretical than otherwise. All will admit, however, that anything and everything that will cut down the consumption of coal should be tried out. We would offer a suggestion that we appreciate may not prove universally popular; in fact, one that may prompt more or less criticism and perhaps resentment. It is that the several Protestant congregations in Bellefonte unite and hold services in but one church during the extreme winter months. From observation we are led to believe that one large church building, such as the Presbyterian, would easily accommodate all who attend three or four churches on any Sunday morning or evening. In the winter period the attendance is somewhat smaller than during the pleasanter months. The experiment might, at least, be worth trying. It would effect a great saving in the amount of coal ordinarily consumed for that purpose. It is the saving of coal that is of chief importance. We appreciate that such a plan would entail some inconvenience, but it might work good in many ways. For instance, it might bring the people of our home community to know one another better, which in itself would be worth the effort. We are not proposing the plan as a dollar saving idea for any church, but simply to reduce the consumption of coal. Each church would save some money by the plan, and we would propose that the money so saved be graciously turned over as increases to pastors' salaries. A preacher is confronted with the high cost of living, just the same as others, a fact often overlooked by congregations, but a fact nevertheless. We venture the assertion that if some such plan as suggested is adopted the religion of the community will not suffer, our people will feel better by learning to know each other better, and there will be thereby saved many tons of coal to be applied to other places equally worthy and necessary in their own particular way.

WOMEN'S LOAN COMMITTEE

Mrs. R. M. Beach, County Chairman, Announces Names of Assistants.

Mrs. Robert M. Beach, County Chairman, has announced the following Women's Committee for Centre County for the Fourth Liberty Loan:—

BELLEFONTE BOROUGH
Mrs. Roger S. Brouse, Chairman
Mrs. Joseph Ceader
Mrs. Lewis Gettig
Miss Mary H. Linn
Mrs. John P. Lyon
Mrs. Harry Keller
Miss Grace McCurdy
Miss Mary G. Meek
Mrs. W. F. Reynolds
Mrs. Robert Sechler
Miss Emily Valentine
Mrs. J. S. Walker

CENTRE HALL BOROUGH
Miss Isabelle Rowe, Chairman
Miss Lola Ulrich
Miss Lena Emerick
Miss Hazel Emery
Miss Margaret Jocobs
Miss Verna Rowe

HOWARD BOROUGH
Miss Helene Weber, Chairman
Miss Anna Muffly
Miss Nellie Weber
Miss Harriett Woodward
Mrs. Kline R. Wolfe

MILESBURG BOROUGH
Mrs. Harry Mann, Chairman
Miss Kate Baldrige
Miss Rebecca Boggs
Miss Lillian Miles
Miss Besse Miles
Miss Amy Rickard
Miss Nell Weaver
Mrs. Frank Wetzler

MILLHEIM BOROUGH
Mrs. P. H. Musser
Mrs. G. S. Frank
Mrs. W. S. Gramley
Miss Jennie Reifsnyder

SNOW SHOE BOROUGH
Mrs. W. Cordes Snyder, Chairman
Miss Annie David
Mrs. E. H. Harris
Mrs. O. J. Herm
Mrs. John P. Kelly
Miss Mary Redding

STATE COLLEGE BOROUGH
Mrs. J. L. Holmes, Chairman
Mrs. Wm. H. Murtorff
Mrs. Harry W. Sauers.
Mrs. J. M. Willard
Mrs. Jas. M. Williams

UNIONVILLE BOROUGH
Mrs. D. Buck, Chairman
Mrs. H. E. Holtzworth
Miss Hannah Thompson
Miss Harriett Turner

BOGGS TOWNSHIP
Miss Katherine Curtin, Chairman

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP
Miss Edith Beates, Chairman

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP
Mrs. L. F. Mayes, Chairman
Mrs. D. A. Grove
Mrs. George Mitchell
Mrs. Wm. Ferree

CURTIN TOWNSHIP
Mrs. J. Ellis Harvey, Chairman

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP
Mrs. G. H. Woods, Chairman
Mrs. Ellis Bierly
Mrs. W. E. Reed
Mrs. J. H. Bailey
Miss Sarah McWilliams

HAINES TOWNSHIP
Mrs. John Mohr Otto, Chairman
Miss Mary Foster
Miss Florence Guisewhite
Miss Amanda Haines
Mrs. Luther Stover
Mrs. Carl Motz

HALFMOON TOWNSHIP
Mrs. H. F. Babcock, Chairman
Mrs. Herman Griffin
Mrs. Alice Mong
Mrs. Chester Eves
Miss Nellie I. Gray
Miss Mary Gross
Miss Maude Fisher

HARRIS TOWNSHIP
Miss Lillian Dale, Chairman
Mrs. F. E. Wieland

HOWARD TOWNSHIP
Mrs. W. C. Thompson, Chairman

HUSTON TOWNSHIP
Mrs. George W. Bullock, Chairman
Mrs. R. M. Alexander
Mrs. F. W. Gillen
Mrs. Wm. Fink
Mrs. J. H. Turner
Miss Lucy M. Rowan

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP
Miss Katherine W. Quigley, Chairman
Mrs. W. C. Bowes
Mrs. Clyde Kunes
Mrs. Milford Gardner
Miss Blanche Kunes
Miss Erna Miller

MARION TOWNSHIP
Miss Mae Orr, Chairman
Mrs. Harry Butler
Miss Bowen
Mrs. George Harter
Mrs. Clyde Swartz

MILES TOWNSHIP
Mrs. Claude Haines, Chairman
Mrs. C. C. Bierly
Mrs. W. J. Krieder
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Mrs. James Harter
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Mrs. Martin Stover
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Miss Elizabeth Bitner
Mrs. Ellis Hennigh
Mrs. Foster Frazier
Mrs. Calvin Neff,
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Mrs. Abner Noll, Chairman
Mrs. Harry Bartlett
Mrs. Harry Hile

UNION TOWNSHIP
Miss Mary R. Griest, Chairman
Mrs. Dora Fisher
Mrs. George Holt

WALKER TOWNSHIP
Mrs. Charles H. Faust, Chairman
Mrs. G. F. Hoy
Mrs. John Miller
Mrs. Ed. Markle
Mrs. S. G. McCormick

WORTH TOWNSHIP
Miss Zenovia Miles, Chairman
Miss Florence Williams
Miss Sarah Hoover
Miss Gladys Bennett
Mrs. J. M. Williams

War Stamp Report.

The report of the War Savings Campaign for the week ending September 7th, gives Centre County credit for 29c during that week, or a total per capita of $14.65. We still retain fourth place in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

In pursuance with former notice, your Chairman is maintaining War Savings Headquarters at the Granger's Picnic, Centre Hall, during the present week, and has established these headquarters at the "Centre Reporter" tent.

A patriotic appeal is made to all automobile owners to invest in War Savings Stamps the money saved by the observance of "Gasless Sunday" in the following words:

"The giving up of running our automobiles on Sunday is a very small deprivation compared to the sacrifices the men abroad are making. The purchase of War Savings Stamps, therefore, helps to furnish the clothes and sinews of war which are required by our army in France."

"Put the gasoline and other Sunday savings into War Savings Stamps. They are the "buy way" to Berlin.

Very truly yours,
W. HARRISON WALKER,
Chairman War Savings Committee for Centre County, Penna.

Railroad Employes Retired.

James W. Crowley, machinist, of Renovo; Edward Shope, watchman, of Howard, and Nels Lindvall, laborer, of Renovo, have been placed on the honor roll of the United States railroad administration.

A bulletin issued by the railroad administration states that Crowley served 55 years. Shope served 47 years and Lindvall served 31 years.

Clothing for Belgians.

The Red Cross during the week of September 23rd-30th, will collect clothing for the Belgians. All kinds of wearing apparel, hats and shoes for men, women and children are needed. Mrs. Brouse will take charge of the campaign and articles may be left at the Y. M. C. A. or a telephone call to Mrs. Brouse will bring a Junior Red Cross boy or girl for your donation.

NORTH WARD WINNER

Captures Championship in Red Cross Base Ball League.

By the narrow margin of one game the North Ward tucked away the championship in the Red Cross Base Ball League series. The wind-up of the season was so tame that it didn't interfere at all with the news of the war. Eliminating all the "ifs" that the fans are chewing over among themselves, the North's hold on first place was clinched even before it was announced after the South Ward had lost out to the West on Friday evening, 5 to 0, and that the remaining scheduled game between the latter two teams would not be played. Should these two teams change their mind and should the West again win, that ward would command second place. Having won the championship the North Ward lands the silver loving cup offered as a prize by the Draper, Maynard Co. Announcement of prizes to players for individual records will likely be made next week. Following is the standing of clubs:

	Won	Lost	Average
North ward	13	11	.541
South ward	11	12	.478
West ward	11	12	.478

Sugar for Apple Butter.

In view of the fact that Centre County has been economical on use of sugar, under the excellent volunteer supervision of the Women's committee of the Council of National Defense and Public Safety, the food administrator announces that the amount saved, about 100,000 pounds, may now be used in the making of apple butter.

Food stores will use the canning blanks, crossing out the words "Canning and preserving," and inserting "for apple butter." Not more than 25 pounds can be had on one slip, but where more is needed up to another 25 pounds, a second slip may be used. These will be approved by the Woman's committee or the food administrator in the usual manner. Only one pound of sugar must be used to every gallon of apple butter. Applicants must state how many gallons they intend to put up.

DeWitt C. Putnam Dead.

DeWitt C. Putnam, aged 69 years, died very suddenly at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening at his home in Flemington, from apoplexy. He was born in New York State and was the son of the late James W. and Julia Putnam. He spent most of his life in North Bend and Renovo and his profession was that of a contractor. He moved to Lock Haven about one year ago and on April 1 took up his abode in Flemington. The short time he resided in Flemington he made many friends who will be pained to hear of his sudden demise. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Putnam, and the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth VanSickle, North Bend; Mrs. Anna Wood, Harry, Freeman and Levat, Lock Haven; Delbert, Renovo; Lester and Leeland, with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and Bentley, at home. Funeral services were held from his home in Flemington today.

Mrs. Miles Davis Dead.

Mrs. Miles Davis, of Coleville, died at the Bellefonte hospital Wednesday morning at 7.15 o'clock. She had been ill a number of weeks and was admitted to the hospital Sunday night in a very critical condition. Her maiden name was Blanche Minnemire. She was 23 years old. Her husband recently went with other Centre Countians to a training camp in the South.

He is now on the water enroute to France and will not know of his wife's death until his arrival abroad.

Mrs. Martha Foster Dead.

Mrs. Martha M. Foster, widow of John W. Foster, died at Tyrone on Monday, aged 62 years, 8 months and 9 days. Before her marriage she was Martha Melissa Woomer, a daughter of the late Andrew and Mary Ann Woomer. She was born at Bald Eagle, January 7th, 1856. She married John W. Foster in 1883. Two sons and a daughter survive, also two sisters and a brother, the last named being Henry R. Woomer, of Bald Eagle.

Death of Young Soldier.

Mrs. Joseph Robison, of Warriors-Mark, has been advised of the death in France of her son, Arthur Robison. The young soldier was severely wounded in July and removed to a base hospital. Temporary burial was made in France. He was a member of Co. G, 110th Regt. Inf.

Tyrone Soldier Killed.

Samuel Thompson, formerly of Tyrone, was killed in the Marne drive. He was aged 24 years. He enlisted four days after the United States became involved in the war with Germany and accompanied General Pershing's first expedition to France.

Death of Infant.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Miles, of Milesburg, are mourning the death of their infant daughter, Betty, who died late last Thursday night. Burial was made on Sunday, interment in the Union cemetery at Bellefonte.

Have you a cough? try Rexall Cherry Bark, it is fine.

ASSAILED PROHIBITION.

Judge Bonniwell, Democratic Nominee, Addressed Grangers.

Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, of Philadelphia, Democratic nominee for Governor, in an address yesterday afternoon at the Grangers picnic at Centre Hall slashed right and left at national prohibition and flatly and unequivocally committed the Democratic party to its defeat. On the subject of his recent violent quarrel with Palmer-McCormick faction of the Democratic party over control of machinery, Judge Bonniwell had nothing to say in his speech. Before going to the auditorium where the meeting was held he declared that he would not refer to Palmer or McCormick, adding:—

"That incident is closed. I shall not dignify Palmer or McCormick with any further notice from me. They are not Democrats."

Leading up to his bitter assault on national prohibition Judge Bonniwell paid a warm tribute to the American soldiers in France, saying that their notable victories were due to the fact that they had been brought up in a land of freedom and therefore were superior as soldiers.

"The question of national prohibition", he added, "is one that ought to be seriously studied by every American citizen. The issue before us is whether a police regulation should be made a part of the constitution. It is a serious matter whether such a vital issue should be disposed of at a time when over 2,000,000 American soldiers will be deprived of their right to vote on it. Our constitution provides that there shall not be taxation without representation. Likewise, there should not be legislation without representation, and that is exactly what the national prohibition propaganda means.

"The whole scheme is founded upon insincerity. National prohibition is being manipulated at this time as a war measure, where in reality it is not to become effective until after the war is over. In other words, those behind national prohibition are using the war as a cloak to push it through. A matter so vitally affecting the people of the country should be left until the war is ended when every voter will have an opportunity to give it calm, serious consideration and then vote as he deems best."

Judge Bonniwell drove to Centre Hall from Tyrone, arriving there about noon and departing last night for Pittsburgh. He said that he expected to visit Bellefonte some time during the campaign.

Despite the inclement weather that has prevailed all week, the attendance at the Grangers picnic has been amazingly large, particularly yesterday when it rained virtually all morning. The number of tent holders is greater than ever before, there being nearly two hundred enrolled. The agricultural, horticultural and live stock exhibits are pronounced probably the best ever displayed at the park.

Today John A. McSparran, Master of the State Grange, and State Secretary of Agriculture Charles E. Patton are scheduled to speak. Senator Colby, who was billed to speak yesterday, did not appear. Mr. MacPherson, of Washington, representing the U. S. Food Administration, delivered the address instead of Senator Colby.

Supplement With Questionnaires.

Major W. G. Murdock, state draft officer, has issued notice to all local and district boards that the new questionnaires are to be accompanied by a supplemental form when issued. This additional form will provide the means for making of applications for deferred classification on the ground of occupation in addition to those now permitted for agricultural and certain industries. The granting of such classifications will be for local and district boards to decide.

Notices regarding the questionnaire issues will be given out at an early day.

In 100 days the draft boards will not only have to register men under the new law, but classify those in the ages fixed, examine those in class 1 and send many to camp.

A Frank Statement.

The Republican feels that we owe it to our subscribers to make a frank statement in regard to the paper situation. It may become necessary to advance the subscription rate from $1.50 to $2.00 per year on or before January 1st, 1919. We will not make this advance if it can possibly be avoided. If it is made it will apply to all who have not paid subscriptions in advance by that time. At this writing we are in doubt as to conditions that will exist three months hence. We are confronted with continued advances in paper prices and all other operating expenses. It is our fear that there will be further advances and if so we will have to meet them, just as our merchants and all other business men have been doing, by increasing prices to our patrons.

Drop in Watermelons.

A truck loaded with watermelons and bananas, owned by a Williamsport wholesale dealer, crashed into a telephone pole on Pine Street, nearby the Pruner Orphanage, on Monnay, and some of the watermelons were scattered in all directions. The front wheels, engine and fenders of the truck were badly damaged. Before the truck could be moved the fruit had to be transferred to another car.

Council in Session.

Bellefonte Borough Council held a brief session Monday evening. Business considered was of a routine character. The Fire and Police Committee was directed to have the borough solicitor explain the powers of the borough in requiring that a brick or stone flue be built to replace that of terra cotta pipe at the M. I. Gardner property on Howard Street. Nearby residents to the Gardner property have complained that the present flue is a source of danger to their properties.

Council requested that the Street Committee make a tour of the town and report on the condition of sidewalks.

Complaint having been filed by the Fuel Administration that proprietors of jitneys have ignored the request not to operate automobiles on Sundays, Council directed Secretary Kelly to forward the complaints to Burgess W. Harrison Walker with the recommendation that the act promptly in the matter.

Before adjourning Council authorized the renewal of a number of 6 month notes held by citizens, and that a $2,000 note for two months be negotiated to meet current bills.

Appeal for Armenians.

It is an awful thing to be hungry and to stay hungry day after day until the physical powers break down under the long privation; and to see others hungry and dying from starvation. Yet, this is what has come to a million Armenians who have died and another million who must die if they are not helped for months to come. The Committee on Armenia Relief, at Madison Avenue, New York City, is still doing its beneficent work and still pleads for co-operation. Any money sent to Miss M. H. Linn, Bellefonte, Pa., will be forwarded at once.

Soldier Reported Wounded.

Conflicting reports have been received in Bellefonte regarding Calvin Williams, formerly of Scotia, who went to France from Ore Hill, Blair County, where the Williams family now reside. He is a son of George Williams. A week or so ago it was reported that he had been severely wounded in France. Last week his death was reported in some of the newspapers. The family have received no official word to this effect. Their last letter from him stated that he was recovering from his wounds.

Flag Raising at Martha.

A flag raising will take place on Saturday, Sept. 21, at 2 p. m., at Martha Station. There will be two banners unfurled—the Stars and Stripes and a Service flag. The Service flag will bear a star for each boy from that community now in the service. The speakers will include Colonel J. L. Spangler and Edmund Blanchard of Bellefonte.

October Draft Calls.

State draft headquarters at Harrisburg has announced that 9,000 white men from Pennsylvania will entrain from October 5 to 12 for general military service, to go to Camp Lee, and for the same period 2,467 white men to go to Camp Humphries in Virginia. These first calls for October will not include men who registered Sept. 12th.

Dale—Barnard.

Jared Y. Dale, of State College, and Miss Grace Barnard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Barnard, of Lock Haven, were united in marriage at that place last Thursday by Rev. A. F. Weaver. After spending several days at the groom's home they will reside at the home of the bride's parents.

Red Cross Supper.

The Alpha Beta Association, of Scotia, will hold a chicken and waffle supper in the Alpha Beta Hall on Saturday evening, Sept. 21st Proceeds will be for the benefit of the Red Cross. There will also be entertainment furnished by the young men. Think of your boys and come.

Festival at Milesburg.

The women of the P. O. of A., at Milesburg, will hold a festival in conjunction with the Red Cross in the Crider building, at Milesburg on Saturday evening, September 28th. Everybody cordially invited to attend and help a worthy cause.

Marriage Licenses.

Register Frank Sasserman has issued the following marriage licenses:

Joseph M. Garner,	Bellefonte
Effie May Houser,	State College
Aaron Coldwell,	Curtin
Edna B. Warner,	Fleming

Large Barn Burned.

The large barn of Charles Griest, near Warriors Mark, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. All the crops and four horses were lost. The Griest home was saved only by the hardest kind of work.

Washington North Dead.

Washington North, a well known resident of Mifflin, died last Sunday morning at his late home at that place. He had been ill several months. Funeral services were held at Mifflin Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. F. W. Crider, of Bellefonte; Herman North, of Bradford; Caleb North, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Mary M. Jacobs, of Philadelphia.

Correspondence

Pine Grove Mills.

Hon. J. W. Kepler spent the latter part of last week at the National Capitol.

W. H. Goss and William B. Fry are among the sick this week.

C. E. Adams, cigar manufacturer of Altoona, T. G. Crownover, lumber king of Stone Valley, and W. O. Bennett, State Highway Superintendent, registered at the St. Elmo Tuesday.

Ernest Kline and wife, of State College, and W. H. and Fred Roush spent Sunday at the Roush home on Main Street.

William Raymond Dale, son of C. W. Dale, spent six weeks in an officers training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and won an officer's commission, but was rejected physically for the time being.

Dr. Nissley and wife and W. H. Sausserman, of Altoona, motored here and spent Sunday with friends.

Moonlight hucksters are still busy. Last Thursday night they invaded the J. A. Fortney premises nearby town, on the Archey-Tate farms. They killed his faithful dog by stabbing him and then they had free access to the hennery. Saturday night they visited the Margaret Reed, W. E. Johnson and J. E. McWilliams roosts in town. John was sleeping with his eyes open and on hearing a rumpus at the barn went out, but the thieves heard him approach and made their escape. Just what they managed to steal is unknown. Just now every fellow carries a shot gun with him to bed, and chicken thieves are assured a warm reception.

John C. Dunlap, of Cherry Tree, came over to register and spent two days greeting old chums before going over the briny deep the help get Kaiser Bill.

W. R. Johnston transacted business at State College Monday.

The M. E. parsonage is being wired for electric light. Ellis H. Bierley has the job aided by the good parson. Let the light shine.

Dr. J. E. Ward, of Bellefonte, was an over Sunday visitor at the Ward home on Main Street.

W. W. Keller and wife and son Paul came over from Pittsburgh to visit his parental home, that of Jacob Keller on Main Street. Will was recently promoted and is in charge of the lock box department in the Pittsburgh postoffice.

Monday Roy Barto and family moved to the Mrs. J. C. Sunday place at Tadpole, Mrs. Sunday having flitted to her farm to assist her son and daughter.

The M. E. church is being wired for electric light.

Our young friend G. W. Koch is off duty suffering from asthmatic trouble.

Mrs. J. E. McWilliams and sister, Miss Vida Sunday, were over Sunday visitors at the George Bell home, at Spruce Creek.

W. H. Glenn, whose business it is to paint the state highway black, with headquarters at the Sherman home in Tyrone, spent the Sabbath with his family here.

Miss Ethel Dale, of Bellefonte, is a guest of her cousin, Miss Grace Dale, on Main Street.

E. T. Parsons and wife and I. O. Campbell and wife were visitors within our gates Sunday evening.

A series of evangelistic meetings to continue two weeks or more is being held in the M. E. church. The meetings are well attended and much interest is being manifested.

Walter Johnson, employed on the E. H. Bierley lumber job, while counting tall pines on Tussey mountain Monday stumbled and fell on a cross cut saw. He suffered some ugly lacerations. Dr. Woods dressed his injured arm and he is getting along nicely.

Concert in the I. O. O. F. hall this coming Saturday evening at 8 30 o'clock, presented by the Lansing Trio. Vocal and instrumental selections will feature the program, with lots of humor included. Part of the proceeds for the Red Cross. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

Our bachelor friend Jacob McClellan cast off his clothes of single blessedness and hied himself to Hollidaysburg where he led Mrs. Etta Blair to the altar. The groom is one of Half-moon's hustling farmers and is deserving of a good wife. His many friends extend congratulations and best wishes.

Attention, veterans! The forty-fourth annual Veteran Club picnic and reunion will be held in the new school building, Bellefonte, Saturday, September 28th, at 10.30 A. M. The morning period will be taken up chiefly with extending greetings, roll call and payment of dues. Hot coffee will be served at the noon hour. Burgess W. Harrison Walker will deliver the address of welcome at 1.30 P. M, after which an interesting program will be rendered. There will be a number of prominent speakers. Let there be a big turn-out in honor of the boys of 61 to 65.

The reunion of the 45th Regt., Penna. Vol., participating in the War of the Rebellion, 1862—65, will be held at State College on Wednesday, October 9th. Headquarters will be at the Nittany Inn, where comrades and friends are requested to register. Comrades from distant points are urged to arrive on the evening of the 8th. The morning hours will be taken up in collection and payment of committees and dues. The Penna. State College of Agriculture and Experiment Station is an educational institution of great value to the people of our State and will be well worth visitors remaining in town for a day or more while there is time of inspection. Come and see the fires burning. The public is cordially invited to attend the camp fire in the evening. A number of prominent speakers will be on hand, among whom is Hon. Emerson Collins, of Clearfield.

INQUEST SHOWS SUICIDE

(Continued from page 1.)

serving as a Deputy Coroner, conducted the inquest. The verdict returned was as follows :

State of Pennsylvania, County of Centre, S. S.

An inquisition taken at Julian, State and County aforesaid, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1918, before Walter G. Tallhelm, Justice of the Peace of the County aforesaid, upon view of the body of Mrs. Margaret Gray, then and there lying dead, upon the solemn oaths respectively, H. H. Osman, Charles Boyer, Jr., George Sones, Richard Fink, J. H. Turner and Harmon Bird, six good and lawful men of the County aforesaid, charged to inquire on the part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, when, where and by what means the said Margaret Gray came to her death, who upon their respective oaths do say that it appears from a view of the body and from the evidence produced before them, that the said Margaret Gray came to her death between 12:01 A. M. and 6:15 A. M., Sept. 14, 1918, in the County of Centre, by means of a gun shot wound inflicted by her own hand, the bullet passing through the left ventricle (or heart) causing death.

In witness whereof as well the said Deputy Coroner, Walter G. Tallhelm, Justice of the Peace, and the said jurors have to this inquisition set their hands and seals on the day and year and at the place above mentioned.

(Signed)
WALTER G. TALLHELM,
Dep. Cor. of Centre Co.
RICHARD FINK,
GEORGE SONES,
CHARLES BOYER, Jr.,
HARMON BIRD,
J. H. TURNER,
H. H. OSMAN.

Deputy Coroner Tallhelm found the note written by Mrs. Gray which explained why she had killed herself. Miss Mina Goheen, who lives nearby the Clyde Gray home, went to the latter place for the night after learning that Clyde Gray had been taken to Bellefonte. At the time, it is said, she did not know that he had been placed under arrest and fully expected he would return home during the night. She was a witness at the inquest. It was testified that she and Mrs. Gray remained up until about midnight. At about that hour Mrs. Gray went to her bedroom as if to retire for the night. Before doing so she kissed each of her children, but the sad significance of her act did not dawn upon Miss Goheen until the following morning.

Once inside her bedroom it appears that Mrs. Gray wrote the note that revealed her fear of being killed by her husband because of her confession. She did not remove her clothing. Her hair was neatly combed. When her lifeless body was found the small rifle was lying between her feet. Blood had escaped from a bullet wound at her left breast. A handkerchief clasped in her hand had been pressed against the wound as if to stop the flow of blood. Her features were calm in death, and as one who viewed the body before it had been removed from the room remarked : "She looked like a beautiful big doll."

Miss Goheen did not hear the report of the rifle which Mrs. Gray used to end her life. She is very deaf. She arose about 6 o'clock Saturday morning and observing that Mrs. Gray had not come down stairs went to the latter's room to call her. Receiving no response she opened the bedroom door to discover Mrs. Gray's lifeless body on the floor. She gave the alarm. Coroner Sebring was notified at Bellefonte. He deputized Mr. Tallhelm to hold the inquest and on learning the true nature of the case proceeded to Julian and held an autopsy. It was judged that Mrs. Gray had been dead four or five hours before her body was found.

The funeral of the unfortunate young woman was held Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the late home near Julian, Rev. Merrill Howard Ake, of Berwick, a former pastor of the deceased, officiating. The services were strictly private. Interment was made in Gray's cemetery, near Stormstown.

In the custody of Sheriff Yarnell Clyde Gray was permitted to attend his wife's funeral, after which he was returned to jail.

Before her marriage to Clyde Gray the deceased was Margaret Stevens, a daughter of T. Vincent and Jennie Ardell Stevens, who now reside near Scotia but who years ago lived on the Daniel Hall farm near Unionville. As a girl she was well liked and highly esteemed. By many who were well acquainted with her the news of her untimely death prompted expressions of sincere sympathy and not a few reaffirmed their confidence in her regardless of the conditions which made her home life so unhappy. In addition to her three children, Minerva, aged 9, Vivian, aged 5 and George, aged 2, Mrs. Gray is survived by her parents and several brothers and sisters. It is likely that her three little children will find a home with her parents.

Rev. Brandt to Preach.

Services will be held in Milesburg Baptist church Sunday evening, next, at 7.30 o'clock. Rev. C. M. Brandt, of Altoona, will preach. All are cordially invited.

WAR BREAD FOR ALL

Farmers and Others Required to Use Substitutes with Wheat.

"The greatest rationing experiment in the history of the World is in progress," said Howard Heinz, United States Food Administrator for Pennsylvania today in an appeal for the universal use of mixed flour by all classes in Pennsylvania.

"For the first time since the World's War began, the nations of the Allies are eating at a common table. Over two-hundred and twenty million people surround this board. There are no seats of honor. There is no distinction of class; rich and poor, the farmer and the city dweller, the millionaire and the laboring man, must now all partake of the same bread."

The new rulings on wheat was the subject of Mr. Heinz comment. The fifty-fifty rule regarding the use of wheat flour and its substitutes is a thing of the past. The new one of 80-20, or 80 percent wheat flour and 20 percent substitutes, prevails not only in the United States but in England, France and Italy.

"Now that the two-hundred and twenty million people of the Allies are rationed alike, and eating the same bread, any member of this mighty family who asks for pure wheat bread in this great crisis, or for feed different from that furnished the other nations, stamps himself as one who is not willing to contribute his part to winning the victory."

"An American," said Mr. Heinz with emphasis, "who refuses to eat the same bread as that furnished our Allies proclaims himself unfriendly to the purpose of our government."

"And because there is a larger wheat crop in the United States this year then for years past; because the 50-50 rule has been abolished and a larger use of wheat flour is now permitted is no excuse for any individual to think that the bars are down and that he can use as much wheat flour as he desires without substitutes. If the situation were not serious there would be no need of using substitutes with flour. The World is still in danger of actual famine if our 1919 crops should fail."

"There are no preferred guests at the common table of the Allied Nations. The new rule of 80-20 ration, applies as well to the farmer as to the miner, as well to the munition worker as to the clerk; it applies to all classes and condition of men."

"I appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to regard this changed condition in the light I have described. I believe they will. They have shown a splendid spirit of co-operation with the Food Administration. Every patriotic citizen, understanding just what is wanted, should refuse to eat wheat bread which contains no substitutes."

W. F. REYNOLDS,
Food Comm. for Centre Co.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorder William H. Brown has recorded the following real estate transfers:

W. G. Runkle, et ux, to Claude Poorman, tract in Boggs Twp.; $500.

Florilla B. Echols, et bar, to W. H. Witmyer, tract in Bellefonte; $150.

Joseph Demeck, et ux, to Walling Yushkawick, tract in Rush Twp.; $200.

Jodea R. Daughenbaugh, to Sarah Daughenbaugh, tract in Howard Twp.; $150.

Alice A. Robb, to Central Railroad Co. of Pa., Walker Twp.; $150.

Levina Gebhart, et bar, to Central Railroad Co. of Pa., tract in Walker Twp.; $231 25.

J. Henry McCauley, to Henry Brown, tract in Walker Twp.; $185.

William J. McHugh, et ux, to Central Railroad Co. of Pa., tract in Walker Twp ; $1.

Frank McCoy, et al, to Central Railroad Co. of Pa., tract in Spring Twp.; $105.

J. D. Shugert, guardian to Central Railroad Co. of Pa., tract in Spring Twp.; $150.

Geo. C. Harvey, et ux, to A. C. Leathers, tract in Howard; $235.

Geo. C. Harvey, et ux, Fred Leathers, tract in Howard $165.

Peter Meyers, et ux, to Charles A. Myers, tract in Huston Twp.; $700.

Martie Woodle, to Edward Orwick, tract in Taylor Twp.; $50.

Nellie D. Schnars, et bar, to John Bixler, tract in Rush Twp.; $1200.

Minnella Schnars, to John Bixler, trac in Rush Twp.; $1.

John D. Lucas, et al, to M. D. Kelley, tract in Snow Shoe Twp.; $1.

John Yeager's Exrs, to Lizzie McHose, tract in Haines Twp.; $400.

David Sharer, et ux, to J. W. Gephart, Trustee, tract in Walker Twp.; $350.

Lydia Confer, to Ray F. Kirchof, tract in Curtin Twp,; $1.

John Bechtel, et ux, to Frederick Kichof, tract in Curtin Twp.; $25.

Heavy Sentence for Debs.

Eugene V. Debbs, four times candidate for president on the Socialist ticket, and convicted at Cleveland, Ohio, last Thursday for making disloyal utterances, was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years on each of three counts. The sentences will run concurrently. Debbs will serve his term at Moundsville, Va. He was allowed bail pending the hearing of his appeal on condition that he return to his home in Indiana and remain there until his case is finally passed upon.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed for record in the Register's Office, for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anyways interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said County for confirmation Nisi, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1918.

1 ALEXANDER—The 1st and final account of E. W. Mauck, Exr., of Sarah E. Alexander, late of Millheim Borough, dec'd.

2 BROWER—The 1st and final account of W. C. Kesser, Exr., of &c., of John M. Bower, late of Benner Twp, dec.

3 BLOOM—The 1st and partial account of Sarah E. Bloom, et al. Exrs., of &c., of Wm. Harris Bloom, late of Ferguson Twp., dec'd.

4 DOUGHERTY—The 1st and final account of A. S. Stover, Admr., d. b n. of etc., of Michael Dougherty, late of Haines Twp, dec'd.

5 DECKER—The 1st and final account of Fred Resides at, al., Exrs., of &c., of Frederick Decker, late of State College Boro, dec'd.

6 GEPHART—The 1st and final account of Samuel L Gephart, Admr. of &c., of Harry E. Gephart, late of Miles Twp., dec'd.

7 GORTON—The 1st and final account of Wm. J. Sheriff, Exr., of &c., of Matilda Gorton, late of Philipsburg Boro, dec'd.

8 HEATON—The supplemental account of O. J. Stover, Exr., of &c., of Henry Heaton, late of Boggs Twp., dec'd.

9 JOHNSON—The 1st and final account of W. Harrison Walker, Exr., of &c., of Martha Alricks Jonnson, late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd.

10 JAMES—The 1st and final account of Percy Walker, Exr., of &c., of C. S. James, late of Howard, Pa., dec'd.

11 KREIDER—The 1st and final account of Isaac Kreider, Exr., of &c., of Jacob Kreider, late of Ferguson Twp., dec'd.

12 KELLER—The 1st and partial account of the Farmers Trust Company of State College, Pa., Exr., of &c., of George S. Keller, late of State College, Boro., dec'd.

13 MEYER—The 1st and partial account of the Farmers Trust Company of State College, Pa., Admr., of &c., of John Henry Meyer, late of Harris Twp., dec'd.

14 MOYER—The 3rd partial account of Anton Neubauer, et. al. Exrs., of &c., of Adam Moyer, late of Phillipsburg Boro., dec'd.

15 MILLER—The 1st and final account of E. H. Musser, Admr., C. T. A. of &c., of George Miller, late of Haines Twp., dec'd.

16 McCAULAY—The 1st and final account of Harry McCaulay, Gdn., of Gladys McCaulay, minor.

17 McCAULAY—The first and final account of Harry McCaulay, Gdn., of Dean McCaulay, a minor.

18 NEIDIGH—The 1st and final account of Wm. D. Bartges, et al. Exrs., of &c., of Catherine Neidigh, late of Gregg Twp., dec'd.

19 ROUNTREE—The account of Homer C. Knox, admr of etc., of Charles H. Rountree, late of State College Boro, dec'd.

20 SWITZER—The 1st and final account of Daniel Sweitzer, Admr. of &c., of George F. Sweitzer, late of Benner Twp. dec'd.

21 SMITH—The 1st and final account of Wm. A. Neese, Admr., of &c , of Robert Smith, late of Gregg Twp. dec'd.

22 SHUGERT—The 1st and final account of James C. Furst, Exr., of &c., of Fanny A. Shugert, late of Bellefonte Boro, dec'd.

23 SINGER—The 1st and final account of Wm. A. Bowes, admr., of &c., of Mary Singer, late of Liberty Twp., dec'd.

24 STEELE—The 1st and final account of A. E. Steele, admr., of &c., of Rhoda Steele, late of Huston Twp, dec'd.

25 SHADLE—The 1st and final account of Mary A. Smith Admr., of &c., of Catherine E. Shadle, late of Benner Twp., dec'd.

26 SOMMERVILLE—The 1st and final account of Jane Davis, Exerx., of &c., of Jane Sommerville, late of Rush Twp., dec'd.

27 SWARM—The 1st and final account of Albert N Bierly, Exr., &c., of Minnie Swarm, late of Milesburg Boro, dec'd.

28 SHAFFER—The 1st and final account of A. L. Shaffer, et. al., admrs, of &c., of Louisa Shaffer, late of Walker Twp., dec'd.

29 SWAYERS—The 1st and final account of Albert N. Beerly, Exr., of &c., of Thomas Swayers, late of Boggs Twp., deceased.

30 THOMPSON—The 1st and partial account of the Farmers Trust Company of State College, Pa., Exr., of &c., of John I. Thompson, Jr., late of College Twp., dec'd.

31 TOTE—The 1st and final account of Robert C. Hoerle, Admr. of &c., of Paul Tote, late of Snow Shoe Twp., dec'd.

32 TAYLOR—The 1st and final account of Elsie M. Taylor, Admr., of &c , of Harry W. Tate, late of Bellefonte Boro, dec'd.

33 TATE—The 1st and final account of Mary M. Tate, admrx., of &c., of Harry W. Tate, late of Bellefonte Boro, dec'd.

34 WEIBLY—The 1st and final account of John T. McCormick, admr. of &c., of J. F. Weibly, late of Ferguson Twp., dec'd.

35 WOHLFORT—The 1st and final account of Henry Meyer, exr., of &c., of Elizabeth Wohlfort, late of Miles Twp., dec'd.

36 NYMAN—The first and final account of A. L. Edwards, Admr., of &c., of Andrew B Nyman, late of Rush Twp., dec'd.

37 NYMAN—The first and final account of A. L. Edwards, Admr., of &c., of Sarah E. Nyman, late of Rush Twp., dec'd.

38 VONADA—The 1st and final account of Harry Keller, Admr., of &c., of B. Franklin Vonada, late of Marion Twp., dec'd.

39 HARTSWICK—The 1st and partial account of A. H. Hartswick Admr., of &c., of Margaret Hartswick, late of Ferguson Twp., dec'd.

40 HOSTERMAN—The 1st and final account of W. J. Carlin, Admr., of &c., of Edwin G. Hosterman, late of Miles Township, dec'd.

IDDINGS—The 1st and final account of Arthur C. Dale, Admr., of &c , of Philip B. Iddings, late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd.

42 KESSLER—The first and final account of W. J. Carlin, Exr., of &c , of Amanda Kessler, late of Miles Twp., dec'd.

43 BRUGGER—The 1st and final account of J. P. Brugger, Exr., of &c., of Samuel Brugger, late of Unionville Boro., dec'd.

44 DONLEY—The 1st and final account of P. V. Stevens, gdn., for Aaron G. Donley, a minor.

Register's Office, Bellefonte, Pa.,
Aug., 23, 1918. FRANK SASSERMAN, Register.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of April 14, 1851, have been confirmed nisi by the Court and if no exceptions be filed on or about the 1st day of next term the same will be confirmed absolutely.

1 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of S. K. Emerick, late of Unionville Boro., dec'd., was set apart to his widow, Julia A. Emerick.

2 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property Christ Decker late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd., was set apart to his widow, Rebecca A. Decker.

3 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of B. F. Blair, late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd., was set apart to his widow, Elizabeth E. Blair.

4 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Harry Geist late of Union Twp., dec'd., was set apart to his widow, Mattie Geist.

5 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Joseph A. Myers, late of Spring Twp., dec'd., as the same was set apart to his minor children, Ethel Myers, Rebecca Myers & John Myers.

6 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property and real estate of Wm. A Catherman, late of Harris Twp., dec'd., was appraised and set apart to his widow, Ella E. Catherman, to the amount of $315.50. Real estate situate in Harris Twp., Centre Co. consisting of house and lot, erected thereon a stable and shop.

7 Notice is hereby given that there has been appraised and set apart to Amanda E. Gilbert, widow of Moses, late of Miles Twp., dec'd., out of said estate real and personal property to the amount of $453.

Personal property &c., $ 93.00
Real Estate 360.00—$453.00

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Miles Twp., Centre County, Pa. Beginning at a stone or point in the public road leading from Wolfe's Store to Penns Valley near the bridge and .8 perch North of a certain old stone corner; thence past said old corner in said road South 19¼ degrees east 40 perches to a point or stone in said road; thence along land of R. Kreamer South 71 degrees West 8 perches to a post, thence North 19¼ deg West 40 perches to a post or stone in said road; thence along land of R. Kreamer South 71 degrees West 8 perches to a post; thence North 19¼ degrees West 40 perches to a post or stone; thence North 71 degrees east 8 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 2 acres neat measure, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

FRANK SASSERMAN,
C. O. C.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed in the postoffice:—

Mrs. May Dunlapp, Miss Savilla Fredericks, Jos. Green Est., Mrs. Adam Hoy, Kelly Nail & Iron Works, Mrs. Mary Miller, Andy Movitto, Messrs. Ralston & Smith, Miss Bertha Smith, Chester J. White, H. A. Young & Co.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Honorable Henry C. Quigley President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th. Judicial District, consisting of the County of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 23rd day of August 1918 to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the

FOURTH MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER

being the 23rd day of September, 1918, and to continue as business may require.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 23rd, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 23rd day of August in the year of our Lord 1918, and the one hundred and forty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America.

GEO. H. YARNELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bellefonte, Pa , August 23rd 1918

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pennsylvania and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918

at 1.30 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Howard, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follow, to wit:

Beginning at a post on Walnut Street, thence by lot of Israel Greninger South 46 degrees West 150 feet to an alley, thence along said alley South 58 degrees East 118 feet to post, thence along land of Mrs. Pletcher formally Z. S. Welch, North 43¼ degrees East 150 feet to a post on Walnut Street, thence along Walnut Street North 60 degrees West 108 feet to the place of beginning, containing 62 and 7-9 perches, more or less. Thereon erected a frame dwelling house, office building, used for Printing office, and other outbuildings.

Seized, levied upon, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of F. S. Dunham. With notice to all tere tenants if there be any.

TERMS OF SALE—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

GEO. H. YARNELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bellefonte, Pa.
August 27th, 1918.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Anna S. Hemphill vs. Albert R. Hemphill
In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 1, September Term, 1918.

IN RE-DIVORCE

To Albert R. Hemphill, Whereas your wife Anna S. Hemphil has filed a Libel in the Court of Common Please of Centre County, No. 1, Sept. Term, 1918, praying for a divorce against you, and now you are hereby notified to appear on or before the Fourth Monday of September 1918 to answer the complaint of your wife, Anna S. Hemphill, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Anna S. Hemphill should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered with you, and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

GEO. H. YARNELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
September 9, 1918

Market Quotations.

(Corrected by Weaver Bro. Grocers)

Butter	45
Eggs	38

GRAIN MARKET
(Corrected by Gamble & Gheen)

Wheat	$2.10
Corn	1.60

FOR SALE

New Stone Crusher
7" x 12" Opening
Never used. Very reasonable for immediate sale.

The Stanley Anilin Chemical Works Inc.
Lock Haven, Pa.

Penny-A-Word Column

FOR SALE—Building lots in Bellefonte Borough. F. POTTS GREEN.

FOR SALE—Farm at March Creek. apply to Z. S. Welch, Howard.

FOR SALE—Great bargain second hand Republic one ton truck. Beaity Motor Co

FOR SALE.—Ford Delivery Car; good condition. Inquire John Noll, Bellefonte, Pa.

WANTED—Position on farm with tenant house. Apply to Daniel DeHass' Bellefonte, R D 4.

FOR SALE—Desirable property on Howard Street. Inquire Walter C. Armstrong, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE—Good double house; price $1000; rents for $15 a month. Also one house to rent. Address Toner Hugg, Milesburg, Pa.

PAINTERS.—Painters and paper-hangers - 50 cents per hour. Steady work. H. A. Bodmer, 826 N. 3rd. St., Harrisburg, Pa.

CR RENT.—The double office over Nig : hart's barber shop, formerly occupied v Horace Musser.
Inquire of F. W. Crider.

AGENTS WANTED—Everywhere, big pay. Pleasant surprise in store for old Blumer agents. Write for territory. First come first served. LINCOLN CHEMICAL WORKS. Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES—Sugar, its manufacture, production, source of supply, consumption and other matters of interest in a booklet put out by a western sugar company is free for the asking, Address W. B. Secrest, Malad, Idsho.

AGENTS—$60 weekly and automobile furnished men placing samples of wonerful economical automobile fuel product with car owners. Outfit furnished free. Write for territory. L. F. Ballwey, Station F., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED AGENTS—$60 weekly and autombile furnished men everywhere placing samples wonderful fuel product with automobile owners; 3c worth equals gallon of gasoline. Outfit free. L. Ballwey, Sta. F. Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Attendants for the Insane. Young or middle aged men. Qualified men may enter the training school for nurses. Wages $30.00 per month and all living expenses with liberal increase of pay if services satisfactory. Annual vacation given with pay. References required. Address, Superintendent State Hospital, Warren, Pa.

WANTED—YOUNG women between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years to take the Nurses Training Course at W. H. S. Graduates eligible for State examination for registered nurses. Wages $20.00 monthly during probation period of three months and $22.00 monthly for balance of Junior year. For further information apply to Superintendent, Warren State Hospital, Warren, Pa.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between O. G. MORGAN and J. HARRIS HOY, under the firm name of MORGAN & HOY, mining contractors, at SNOW SHOE, PA., was dissolved on August 26th, 1918, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said O. G. MORGAN and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at SNOW SHOE, PA., where the business will be continued by the said O. G. MORGAN under the firm name of O. G. MORGAN COAL C .

O. G. MORGAN,
J. HARRIS HOY.

Mules For Sale!

Always from 100 to 300 head of Horses and Mules of all description for sale at my stable in York, Pa.

JOE KINDIG

Approved List of "Fair Prices" for Centre Co.

For Week Ending Sept. 6, 1918.

	Retailer Pays	Consumer Pay
Bacon, whole pieces, boneless	44	50
Beans, navy pea	13 15	18 20
Beans, gray marrow		
Beans, lima	15 15½	18 20
Beans, pinto		
Bread, factory wrapped	08	10
Bread, store wrapped ¾ lb.		
Bread, store wrapped lb.		
Butter, fresh creamery prints, extras	47 55	58 62
Butter, fresh creamery prints, "firsts"		
Cheese, Amer., whole milk June-Sept	29 30	38
Cheese, Amer., whole milk new		
Cornmeal	6½ 7	8 9
Cornstarch (bulk)	7½ 8	10
Eggs, fresh, candled, "firsts"		
Eggs, fresh, "local receipts"	40	45
Flour, barley	7 8	8 9
Flour, buckwheat		
Flour, Corn	6½ 7	8 9
Flour, graham	$11.50	90
Flour, rice	12 12½	14 15
Flour, Rye		
Flour, wheat	$11.00 $12 50	80 90
Hams, skin back		
Hams, regular	34 35	40 42
Hams, picnic shoulders	26	30 32
Lard, city rendered, in bulk	30	2 35
Lard, western rendered, in bulk		
Lard substitute	24	30
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened, 16 oz.	$6.00	14 15
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened, 6 oz.	$3 60	.07
Milk, condensed, sweetened, 12½ oz.		
Milk, condensed, sweetened, 14 oz		
Milk, condensed, sweetened, 15½ oz.		
Oats, rolled, in bulk	$6 00 $6.50	8 9
Oleomargarine, 1st grade	32 35	40 43
Oleomargarine, 2nd grade		
Oleomargarine, 3rd grade		
Prunes, California, 30-50s	16	"22
Prunes, California, 50 70s	13 15	18 20
Prunes, California, 80 100s		
Prunes, Oregons, 30 50s		
Potatoes, No. 1, new, first grade	$1.75	15 ¼pk
Potatoes, No. 1, new, first grade		
Raisins, seeded, fancy (in pkg)	12 13	15 18
Raisins seedless, fancy (in pkg)	13 14	18 20
Rice, fancy head	13½ 13½	15 16
Rice, blue rose	11 12	14 15
Rice, broken		
Salmon, pink (1 lb can)	$2.25	25
Salmon, red Alaska (1 lb can)	$3.80	35
Sugar, granulated	$10.00	11

W. FRED REYNOLDS, Food Administrator of Centre County.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

(Continued from last week.)

not a building was erected in Germany, not a bridge built, not a street opened, not a park laid out, but what the project was first submitted to him. He kept posted on everything that was going on, not only in Germany, but in the world at large, and, as far as he was able, he endeavored to have his finger in every development of world-wide importance. I cannot imagine that he was less interested in what his countrymen were doing in connection with the war than he was in their achievements in time of peace.

If he did not actually order the sinking of the Lusitania, therefore, I am convinced that he was thoroughly aware of the plan to blow it up and sanctioned it. That he could have averted it if he had been prompted to to do so is clearly indicated by another incident which left a very deep impression upon me.

I was informed by one of the German aviators that plans had been made to drop gas bombs on London which contained a deadly gas which would penetrate the cellars of houses in which civilians were in the habit of hiding during air raids.

Shortly before this hideous idea was to be put into effect the papers announced that bombs of this character had been dropped by the allies on Baden-Baden, but that, fortunately, they had fallen in a clump of woods in the center of the town and had failed to explode, which had given the Germans an opportunity to take them apart and ascertain their nature.

The purpose of this announcement, of course, was to forestall the storm of condemnation which the Germans knew would follow their use of the bombs on London—a ruse which they had invariably employed whenever they contemplated some fresh violation of the rules of international law and the dictates of humanity.

It happened that one of my patients who resided in Baden-Baden called to see me the day after the bombs had been dropped on her town, and she told me all about it.

"The airplanes which dropped the bombs had been flying over the city all the morning," she declared. "We thought they were our own machines out for practice and paid no particular attention to them. Then they dropped the bombs and they landed in the woods, and we knew we had been attacked. What a dreadful thing for them to do!"

What a foolish thing for allied airplanes to do—to spend a whole morning studying the layout of the town and then to drop those deadly bombs on a clump of woods where they could not possibly hurt anyone, and how careless of the Germans not to molest them while they were engaged in their devilish work!

But the point I wanted to bring out was this: these gas bombs were never used on London!

"Just as everything was in readiness for the raid," the officer told me regretfully, "we received orders direct from the kaiser to hold off—I saw his signature to the order. Of course, there was nothing for us to do but comply, but if we had had the kaiser there, I believe we would have strung him up by the neck! We still have those bombs, however, and you may be sure they will yet be used!"

For some unknown reason the kaiser stopped the use of those lethal gas bombs for the time being. Why didn't he move to save the women and children on the Lusitania?

When I went back to Berlin in the fall of 1915, after a visit to the United States, the kaiser was very anxious to ascertain from me just how America felt towards the war.

I told him that before the sinking of the Lusitania American opinion had been divided. There had been many who were strongly pro-ally, there had been others who were openly pro-German and there had been still others who maintained an absolutely neutral attitude. After the Lusitania tragedy, however, there had been a distinct change in public feeling, I told him, practically the whole country having become decidedly anti-German.

"Perhaps if the U-boat commander had known so many women and children were on board," was the kaiser's only comment, "he might not have sent forth the torpedo which sent the vessel to the bottom, but what he was thinking of most, of course, was the 5,000 tons of ammunition on board which were destined to slaughter my people!"

Of course the kaiser knew that if the U-boat commander's orders were to sink the Lusitania, disobedience upon his part would have left but one course open for him: suicide. If, on the other hand, the kaiser meant to intimate that the U-boat commander sank the Lusitania on his own initiative or without special instructions from his superiors, the fact still remains that the kaiser could undoubtedly have prevented the tragedy and didn't.

But if there can be any doubt as to the kaiser's direct responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania, certain it is that he fully approved, openly defended and even exulted in the murder of women and children by Zeppelin raids on London, Manchester, Liverpool and other non-military cities and towns.

"England expects to starve my women and children to death," he declared to me early in the war—long before we in Germany had begun to feel the slightest effect of the diminishing food supply, "but our Zeppelins will give their women and children a taste of war, too. Confound them! They sit on their island and try to starve us; we will give them a taste of what war is!"

This was the man whose various acts of consideration towards me, whose talents aud personal charms, had made such a favorable impression upon me! How trivial and inconsequential they all seemed now! Clearly, they were all a part of the role he had been playing for years. While he was outwardly displaying all the earmarks of a gentle character, he was inwardly plotting to dominate the world. For twenty-five years he maintained the peace of Europe, he frequently boasted. He maintained peace just long enough to complete his final preparations for the wickedest war that was ever waged!

And yet strangely enough, even after the war had revealed the kaiser to me in his true colors and had shown him to be capable of deeds which I should have thought were foreign to his nature, his presence always had a most remarkable effect upon me.

I have a vivid mental impression of him now as I write. He is standing in the center of my room, drawn up to his full height, his shoulders thrown back, his left hand upon the hilt of his sword and his right emphasizing his remarks, protesting in the most earnest manner that it was not he who was responsible for the war and all its horrors, but that it had come upon the world despite all he had done to prevent it. His ready, well-chosen words entrance me, I feel that this man must be telling me the truth and I am ready to believe that before me stands the most unjustly judged man in the world.

And then he shakes my hand in farewell and is driven away, and as I gaze at the spot where he stood, there comes before my eyes the desolation of Belgium, the tragedy of the Lusitania, the despoliation of France and Poland, the destruction of women and children in London and Paris and a thousand and one other atrocious deeds which belie the kaiser's fair words, and I realize that I have been talking to the world's most finished actor and have simply been bewitched by the power of his personal magnetism.

CHAPTER IV.

America Disappoints Kaiser.

The kaiser ascended the throne in 1888. For twenty-six years his reign was unmarred by a single war, although twice during that period, once in 1905 and again in 1911, he nearly succeeded in precipitating a conflict. Subsequent developments have brought out clearly enough that during all these years of peace, the kaiser was only awaiting the opportune moment to bring on war.

Germany's preparation consisted not merely in building up her army and navy and developing a military spirit in her people, but in trying to establish friendships abroad where they would do the most good in the event of a world war.

The German military preparation was more or less obvious. The kaiser was always its warmest advocate and frankly admitted that it was his intention to remain armed to the teeth, although he protested to me many times that his sole object was to maintain the peace of the world.

In 1913, for instance, I was in The Hague when Carnegie delivered a speech at the opening of the Peace palace, in the course of which he declared that the kaiser was a stumbling-block in the way of world peace. When I got back to Berlin I mentioned the fact to the kaiser, hoping to draw him out.

"Yes, I know exactly what Carnegie said at The Hague," he replied rather testily, "and I don't like the way he spoke at all. He referred to me as the 'war lord' and said I was standing in the way of world peace. Let him look at my record of twenty-five peaceful years on the throne! No, the surest means to maintain the peace of the world is my big army and navy! Other nations will think twice before going to war with us!" The fact that he had previously accepted 5,000,000 marks from Carnegie for the furtherance of universal peace didn't seem to occur to him.

And the world at large learned more or less of German intrigue and propaganda since the war, but it is not generally known that the same sort of thing was going on even more actively in time of peace. Countless measures, of the most subtle and insidious character, were taken to lull into a sense of false security the nations she intended eventually to attack and to inspire fear in or command the respect of nations which she hoped would remain neutral or might even be induced to throw in their lot with hers in the event of war.

In this phase of Germany's preparation for war, the kaiser took a leading part.

It is a fact, for instance, that practically every officer in the Chilean army is a German, and the kaiser has spared no pains to foster the friendship of the South American republics, commercially and diplomatically.

One of the South American ministers told me of an ex-president of Peru who had visited Berlin. This Peruvian had previously visited London and Paris and had received little or no official attention in either of those capitals. For reasons best known to himself, the kaiser decided to cater to this gentleman, and accordingly arranged an audience.

In the discussion which took place when they met, the kaiser displayed such a remarkable acquaintance with Peruvian affairs and the family history and political career of his visitor that the South American was stunned. When he returned home he carried with him a most exalted idea of the all-pervading wisdom of the German emperor. To what extent the kaiser had spent the midnight oil preparing for this interview I have no knowledge, but knowing the importance he placed upon making a favorable impression at all times I have a mental picture of his delving deeply into South American lore in preparation for his guest.

There is nothing dearer to the kaiser than caste and social distinction. Morganatic marriages were naturally abhorrent to him. Nevertheless, before Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the successor to the Austrian throne, was murdered, the kaiser not only recognized his morganatic wife, who was only a countess, but went out of his way to show her deference. He placed her at his right at all state functions which she attended. To bring Austria and Germany closer together, he was willing to waive one of his deep-rooted prejudices.

The significance of the kaiser's many visits to Italy, his presentation of a statue to Stockholm, his yachting excursions in Scandinavian waters, his flirtations with Turkey from his castle on the Island of Corfu, and similar acts of ingratiation, becomes quite apparent in the face of more recent developments, but his efforts to curry favor with America during all the years of peace which preceded the war were so much more elaborate that they deserve more than passing mention.

No more subtle piece of propaganda was ever conceived than the kaiser's plan of exchanging professors between the United States and Germany through the establishment of the Roosevelt and Harvard chairs at the University of Berlin and corresponding chairs at Harvard and other American universities. Ostensibly the purpose of the project was to foster good-will between the two nations. Actually, it was intended to Germanize Americans to such an extent that their co-operation might be relied upon in the event of war for which Germany was sedulously preparing.

It was believed that the exchange of professors would accomplish the German purpose in two ways: not only could the professors the kaiser sent to America be depended upon to sow German seed in American soil, but the American professors who were sent to Berlin, it was hoped, could be so inoculated with the German viewpoint that when they returned to their native land they would disseminate it among their associates and students.

Some time before the kaiser conceived the scheme of the Exchange Professors, he sent his brother, Prince Henry, to this country to draw the two nations closer together and to instill in the heart of every child born in America of German parents an abiding love for the fatherland.

Just before the war broke out, he was planning to send one of his sons here with the same object.

He told me of his project and asked me to which part of the United States I thought he ought to send the prince.

"That depends, your majesty," I replied, "upon the object of the visit. If the purpose is to meet American society, I would recommend such places as Newport in summer and Palm Beach in winter. To come in contact with our statesmen and diplomats, Washington would naturally be the most likely place to visit."

The kaiser thanked me for the information but did not enter into further details as to the object he had in mind or which son he had planned to send across.

It was to curry favor with America that the kaiser had his yacht Meteor built in our shipyards, and it is a fact that more American women were presented at the German court than those of any other nation.

When he presented a statue of Frederick the Great to this country, in McKinley's administration, it created a great stir in congress. What could be less appropriate, it was argued, than the statue of a monarch in the capital of a republic? The statue was not set up in McKinley's administration, but Roosevelt accepted it in the interest of diplomacy and had it erected in front of the Army building.

Seeing that his gift had had just the opposite effect to that intended, the kaiser reprimanded his ambassador for not having interpreted American sentiment more accurately.

A few days after the death of King Edward, Roosevelt arrived in Berlin. Despite the fact that all Europe was in mourning, the kaiser arranged the most elaborate military dress review ever given in honor of a private citizen to celebrate Roosevelt's visit. The review was held in the large military

(Continued next week.)

TYPIFIES SPIRIT OF FRANCE

Brave Thirteen-Year-Old Girl, With Two Small Brothers, Doing All the Work on Farm.

When the work in your war garden seems tedious and you straighten your aching back and look longingly toward the inviting shade of the trees or toward the arm chair on the awning-covered porch; when you mutter to yourself that it will not matter much whether the weeds do choke the beet patch—it may help you to finish your task if you call to mind a story told in "My War Diary" by Mrs. Mary King Waddington.

In a village near ours, says the author, a girl of thirteen is running the farm. At the beginning of the war it was a thriving farm with a man and his wife, six sons and one daughter. Then the blow fell, and all the men in France were mobilized; the father and his two eldest boys went off at once—four hours after the decree of mobilization was received in the village. The farmer had no time to put his house in order, but left the farm in the hands of his wife and the two big boys, aged fifteen and sixteen. The man and his two eldest sons are now dead, the two next are in the army, and the poor mother, a wreck physically and mentally, cries all day. The girl and the two little boys do the whole work of the farm. The youngest, who is only ten years old, cannot accomplish much, but he does manage to watch the cows and to carry cans of milk or baskets of butter.

I see the girl simetimes; she is perfectly well, never complains and never asks for anything—except occasionally for a warm petticoat, or a hood to keep her head and neck warm and dry when she is working in the fields. There are hundreds of girls doing that work all over France.—Youth's Companion.

AS HAVE OTHER HUN THINGS

Man Complains That His German-Made Clock Has Completely Gone to the Bad.

My old alarm clock has gone to smash. That may not be a news item nor it may not interest you, but up at our home the fact that the alarm clock wouldn't go any more was an event of interest. It was ticking away on the shelf at a quarter to 11 the night of July 17. I took it up to wind it. One twist, and—rattletebank, siss boom ah. Something went all to pieces in the works.

More twists, shaking, putting the clock to ear and final determination that it was done for. I thought to look it over before depositing it in the ash can. On the back was scratched the month and day of the purchase in 1912. I was looking on the face for the last time and studying it closely. Then down at the bottom I saw in small letters: "Made in Germany." There it had been ticking away on the shelf year after year, sounding its alarm regularly, and yet never before had I noticed that detested inscription. Probably if I had it would have gone into the ash can long before.

Just like a lot of other "Made in Germany" things that we didn't know were around until we found them out. But the old German clock is busted, the works have gone to smash, it has sounded its last alarm, and as I meditated on it I thought how true of everything else "Made in Germany," including the juggernaut war machine, 40 years in the building, with which the kaiser was to ride untrammeled over all the rest of the world. The works "is busted."—E. E. K., in Syracuse Post-Standard.

Mustard Gas Invented Here.

The report that an American inventor laid before an agent of the bureau of mines 15 months ago a formula for mustard gas, which the Germans are now supposed to be using, is to be taken up by the American Inventors' association. The allegation brought to the attention of the association at its meeting the other day was to the effect that Benjamin P. Brooks, chief chemist of the Commercial Research company of Flushing, L. I., gave a formula to the government bureau and heard nothing more from it. A few months ago it was found Germany had hit upon the gas, according to F. J. Hemen, president of the association.—Washington Star.

Fewer Japanese Silks.

Just as we had learned to value Japanese silks and crepes and so on, especially as substitutes in these times of shortage of so many materials, we hear that certain ships engaged in the Eastern trade, and that brought us these serviceable and charming materials, have been loaned to the imperial government, and that has created a scarcity in transportation facilities. So georgettes, crepe de chines, and so on, are added to the list of growing scarcities and advancing prices. Added to this, little silk is coming from the French and Italian markets.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, AT THE ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eleven of article sixteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section eleven, article sixteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice, at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly shall have the power by general law to provide for the incorporation of banks and trust companies, and to prescribe the powers thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section sixteen of article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section sixteen of article three, which reads as follows:

"Section 16. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except upon appropriations made by law, and on warrant drawn by the proper officers in pursuance thereof," be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 16. No money shall be paid out of the State Treasury, except in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly specifying the amount and purpose of the expenditure, and limiting the time in which said appropriation shall be expended. All public money shall be paid by the State Treasurer on warrant drawn by the Auditor General.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That article nine, section eight, be amended to read as follows:

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as provided herein, and in section fifteen of this article, shall never exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed ten per centum (10) upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of the city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be deducted from such debt so much of the debt of said city as shall have been incurred, or is about to be incurred, and the proceeds thereof expended, or about to be expended upon any public improvement, or in the construction, purchase, or condemnation of any public utility, or part thereof, or facility therefor, if such public improvement or public utility, or part thereof, whether separately or in connection with any other public improvement or public utility, or part thereof, may reasonably be expected to yield revenue in excess of operating expenses sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund charges thereon. The method of determining such amount, so to be deducted, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness for any purpose the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty (50) years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligations at maturity, the payment to such sinking fund to be in equal or graded annual or other periodical instalments. Where any indebtedness shall be or shall have been incurred by said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the construction or improvements of public works or utilities of any character, from which income or revenue is to be derived by said city, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves or docks owned or to be owned by said city, such obligation may be in an amount sufficient to provide for, and may include the amount of, the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction, and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges as required by section ten, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of said work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

An amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article nine, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," be amended so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of of taxation may be classified for the purpose of levying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held, and closed upon said election day, at the places and within the hours at and within which said election is directed to be opened, held, and closed, and in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Pennsylvania governing elections, and amendments thereto. Such amendment shall be printed upon the ballots in the form and manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirement of such laws.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHICHESTER
THE DIAMO
Ladies! Ask yo
Chi-ches-ter's D
Pills in Red and
boxes, sealed with
Take no other.
Druggist, Ask for
DIAMOND BRA
years known as Best, S
SOLD BY DRUGGIST

HOW WOMEN HELP TO WIN THE WAR

Readjustment of Home Life to Meet War Conditions Aids in Bringing Victory.

KEEP THRIFT WHEEL

Save Pennies on Little Useless Expenditures and Show Children How, Too, Wherever and Whenever Possible.

By MISS BLANCHE BATES.

With our boys over there driving in the final wedge—fighting shoulder to shoulder with the heroes of Britain, of France, of Italy, of poor mutilated Belgium—with our wonderful American mothers and our valiant young American wives, over here, sending their loved boy-men, so loyally, so cheerfully—it's up to us, just the common-or-garden stay-at-homes, to make good, too! There is no discomfort too great to bear, no service that can't be asked of us, no sacrifice that we will not make. It is our right to be allowed our share in this world war.

Must Back Our Boys.

Our boys have gone over there, bearing in their eager youths' faces and in their stout American fighting hearts, America's promise to those poor war-wearied peoples. It is a promise that you and I and every man, woman and child in America must stand back of with all our hearts and souls, with all our worldly goods. There is not a human American today who is not fired with a passion of patriotism, with the keenest desire to serve—for the chance to prove his right to look those boys in the face when they get back. Just the contempt we have for the slacker, the profiteer of today—just that contempt will we have for ourselves, of tomorrow, if, in our souls we can find the chance to serve overlooked or one sacrifice not made. For, remember that our boys in that one moment of supreme selflessness—that "going over the top"—that second of conscious immolation on the altar of freedom, victory and peace—that willing surrender of their blood and body and brain—for just you and me—for our peace and safety—in that one moment has come a spiritual rebirth, a rejuvenation of soul, that will search our souls for kindred strength, and be spiritually intolerant of weakness, of hyprocrisy, of sloth.

So for all of us comes the searching of what we may do now—how to prepare for that time when our boys come back, bearing along with their scars of war, that triumph of war—freedom for all men and future peace for all peoples. Even yet, not all of us can take an active part in direct war works. But there are two ways in which all can share and in which women must lead. As men have readjusted the worlds of business, of finance, of industry to war, so we women can readjust our little individual domestic lives to war. Even the homely tasks of cooking, washing, bedmaking, sending the children to school, directing the family amusement—even these can be directly related to the war necessity of keeping the nation's health, balance and spirit adjusted, all in readiness for the day when our country may call on us—just you and me— for the supreme sacrifice.

Keep Thrift Wheel Spinning.

Then, we women must put our shoulder to the thrift wheel and keep it spinning merrily. We can save—and in this our babies can help—save pennies, save useless and some useful expenditures, save service, save food, save the other fellow's time—and always with a cheerful heart, a smiling front, the courage of devotion. If by saving at a sacrifice, a dollar for a Liberty bond, 25 cents for a Thrift Stamp, an hour a day for serious thought on how we, individually, can adjust our every daily act to war—if, by these little things, we can do a patriot's part in this war, if we can have the right to put our names alongside the "mothers of the world," then, in God's name, not only do them, but see that every other woman goes and does likewise. Let every man, every woman, every child in these great United States have the chance to share in the glory of America's part in this war—to own a vital piece of that immortal liberty, the right of one's own soul that America has always fought for and stands for immortally now and forever, world without end.

IN PRAISE OF THRIFT

By Alice Duer Miller.

nce, we all concede,
gs we do not need;
, I think you'll grant
we do not want—
later have to pay
to take away.

, think what thrifi

, like me and you;
ng us secure
things we can't endure,
hing us to use
t gift—the power to

BUY YOUR BONDS

By MELVILLE DAVISSON POST.

That appalling damnation—intelligence without humanity—converting a whole people into a predatory monster has descended on the world.

No human institution, fine or noble, is any longer safe. Invasions from a malignant star or fabled beasts breaking up through the crust of the earth could not more awfully threaten us. Every energy of every civilized nation must be assembled for resistance.

An idle dollar is an idle weapon!

How shall we face enslaved men, mutilated children and forlorn women if in this hour of supreme peril we hold back idle in our house a weapon that would have helped to save the world?

WEAR YOUR BUTTON

The Liberty Bond button is the most valuable single aid to securing additional subscriptions for bonds, so every bond owner is requested, by the Executive Committee of this district to wear his owner's button all during the fourth campaign, beginning September 28th. The button has always stood out as concrete proof of a man's patriotism, and got to be the custom, as soon as you face a man, to glance down at his coat lapel, and if you did not find there the badge of Liberty Loan patriotism, the expression of your face at once communicates a significant thought to the other party. In many thousands of cases, this thought found expression in words, so that before the end of the Third Loan campaign, it was as dangerous for a man to be seen without a Liberty Bond button as it was last Sunday for him to be seen joy-riding in an automobile.

The Executive Committee has therefore decided to use the button during the Fourth Campaign even more prominently than in the Third. A new design of button will, of course, be used, so that one will not be able to claim that he has done his duty in the Fourth Campaign by showing a button of the previous campaigns.

Hereafter, there are to be only two places where a Liberty Bond button may be secured. The first is a bank or trust company, where the button will be handed to the purchaser of a bond as soon as he has made a first payment. The second place is at the industrial plant or other places where one is employed, and where the payment for his bonds is deducted from his wages. Employers in such cases will be given buttons, and authorized to hand them to employes as soon as authority has been given for taking from their wages payments for Liberty Bonds.

Solicitors will not be permitted to take cash for bonds during the forthcoming campaign. Any solicitor who asks for cash, and gives you a button, is not authorized to do so, and should be reported at once to Liberty Loan headquarters.

The wearing of the Liberty Bond button will be considered the one proof of ownership of a bond of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Therefore, if you wish to protect yourself from embarrassing looks and questions, be sure to get your button early in the campaign, and don't fail to wear it constantly.

The campaign opens September 28th and runs three weeks to October 19th.

UNCLE SAM'S NEEDS

More than ever before Uncle Sam is going to call upon his loyal citizenry this year for their financial assistance. More than ever will it be necessary to a speedy winning of the war, the saving of American lives, and the insurance of peace and continued liberties to the world at large.

Uncle Sam has a tremendous job ahead of him. He must needs ask unusual sacrifices at the hands of the people. And the people must respond.

"Of every $5 earned in this country this year $2.30 will be needed by the United States government to pay its war bill, and the government has got to get it," declared Lewis B. Franklin, national director of the war loan organization, a few days ago in an address to Liberty Loan workers in Cleveland.

Mr. Franklin had come from Washington for the one purpose of making this talk. He had at his fingers ends the latest plans of the government, the latest estimates of probable expense, a complete knowledge of the situation. He spoke with authority.

Uncle Sam expects to spend $24,000,000,000 this year. Of this amount Liberty Bonds will produce $14,000,000,000; Thrift Stamps $2,000,000,000, and taxes $8,000,000,000. It is expected that the productive capacity of the country will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $70,000,000,000.

So it will behoove everyone of us to practice at least a moderate economy as we go along. Twenty-four billions seems a tremendous lot of money, but we can raise it. The American public yet has to fail to rise to the occasion.

But it means that thousands who have been dodging the bond counter heretofore will have to waltz up and lend their help. It means that you and I will have to help round these up.

Moreover that we will have to increase our own offerings.

Let's get ready to do both.

WAR HAS TAUGHT VALUE OF THRIFT

People Have Learned How Senseless and Unnecessary Common Practices Are.

RETURN TO SIMPLE LIFE

Those Not Willing to Deprive Themselves of Some Comforts Ungrateful For What Boys "Over There" Are Doing For Us.

By JAMES W. GERARD, Former Ambassador to Germany.

In the days before the war it often seemed to me that the immigrant who came here with practically nothing and who left an education and often a competence to his children lived as all men should live. He worked hard and well and saved his money. Then as his circumstances permitted he placed his family in comfortable surroundings. Often he got hold of a little piece of ground and raised a part of his food supply. Such men as these told me often that American life presented very few difficulties to a man who wanted to become wealthy through his own efforts.

Of course, these people did not have the things that many of their neighbors thought vitally necessary. There was no show, no ostentation, nothing merely to impress their associates and neighbors. And after all man is a simple being. His wants are few, once he gets out of an artificial point of view.

Return to Simple Living.

Since the war has come with its necessity of curtailed expenditure many persons and families are approaching the state of simple living. They are being vastly benefited. A mental and spiritual betterment comes with simple living and thinking. There is also a great gain in resource. No man need ever fear that he will become miserly through the practice of thrift. Thrift simply means using the right things for the right purpose and putting aside the surplus.

If the war has done nothing else it has at least taught to many persons the value of thrift. The human mind is prone to attach labels to things. Because a thing is done it is done more and more. Once the individual gives thought to life and living he sees how senseless and unnecessary are some of the practices to which he thought he was committed for the rest of his life. Too many people in America are living beyond their means in order to vie with some richer neighbor. Why risk your children's future and education through a silly imitation induced by false pride?

To do anything well is a fine training for any man or woman. The practice of thrift is only the utilizing in the most scientific and exact ways of an individual's resources. It is character building and makes of man almost the master of his destiny.

Prove Superiority to Hun.

The situation of the world at the present time says to civilized man: Prove that you are fitted to survive the Hun; prove that you are superior to the Hun; prove that you are worthy of being preserved. For a wasteful use of materials at the present time is a crime against civilization. The war cannot be won unless the nation and the individual practice the most exact thrift. If we as a race cannot do this we are not fit to be the dominant factors in the world. We can and we will. The Hun and the state of affairs brought about by him are a challenge to our civilization. We accept the challenge and we will win the victory.

We could not do less. Our own countrymen and our brothers in arms are living in the midst of the greatest danger abroad. They are subsisting only on the vitally necessary foods and their general situation is lacking in comforts. We will deprive ourselves of some of our own abundant comfort that they may have the necessities of life. We must not prove ungrateful for what they are doing for us. We do not wish to live in an enervating comfort while they are suffering and giving their lives that we may survive.

There is for those who are rich or semirich or who merely have money and extravagant tastes another and a practical side.

Money Must Be Had.

We must have the money to carry on the war. If money does not come to the government from the country's present stock of money, then it must be created, for the war cannot stop.

Additional money means inflation and that means a fall in the worth, in the purchasing power of the dollar.

So that every one who has an income, a salary or invested capital of any kind, bonds, mortgages or other obligations of state or city or railway, should be vitally interested in practicing thrift, and thereby maintaining the value of the purchasing power of his own property.

But greatest argument of all—the spending of money now unnecessarily is shameless, even criminal.

Are we to feast while our sons and brothers die over there and by our very feasting put their success in jeopardy?

No ruler ever led people as efficiently to war as does our great president. Back him up.

THROUGH WILDS OF AFRICA

Plenty of Excitement in Motorcar Trip Recently Undertaken by Lover of Adventure.

To travel 1,800 miles overland in a motorcar through the wilds of South Africa without a mishap is considered a remarkable accomplishment, according to a story in African Motor of Johannesburg.

In this article R. Asher of Port Elizabeth tells of a successful trip. "The roads in this country are notoriously bad, which makes the feat performed by the car the more striking," says Mr. Asher.

The journey took him through Grahamstown, City of the Saints, Fort Beaufort and through Bedford, a typical inland city, and many of the larger settlements.

In spite of rainstorms and almost impassable roads no difficulty was experienced throughout the whole trip aside from tire trouble. Some portions of the journey were made at the rate of 37 miles per imperial gallon of gasoline.

Parts of the journey through Montagu pass and Kyshna hills had to be negotiated in second speed, yet through all of this mountainous travel the remarkable feature was the coolness of the motor. Mr. Asher reported that no water was put in the radiator from Oudtshoorn to Port Elizabeth, which are at opposite sides of this hilly country.

Describing parts of the trip and commenting upon the appalling road conditions in places, Mr. Asher says that after plugging and struggling through almost impassable roads, a river was encountered which had to be forded. It was necessary to take the plunge with the car into a swift torrent, so deep that he could not open the car door. The radiator was partly submerged, but the car plowed through successfully.

SEEMS GOOD BUSINESS IDEA

Proposed Commercial Register for Holland Has Powerful Support in Industrial Circles.

A law to establish a commercial register in Holland has been introduced in the states general, according to a dispatch from P. L. Edwards, commercial attache of The Hague. It is reported to have the support of members of the government, of high legal critics and of important business interests generally. This is said to be the culmination of a movement started 20 years ago for the passage of such a law.

One of the most important features of the proposed law is that it forbids the use of precisely the same name by more than one concern within given districts, it also provides that in each given district there shall be maintained a public register in which would be given the name, age and domicile of each member of a firm, as well as the extent to which each one might be held legally liable for its obligations. It also would make illegal the use of a deceptive title, including such words, for instance, as "brothers," "and company," or "and sons," where the owner is only one person.

From the proposed commercial register a stranger would be able to ascertain the name and residence of holders of not fully paid up shares, and the full particulars as to the nationality, residence, etc., of managers, directors and other officers of corporations and associations. There would also be particulars as to former bankruptcies of persons or concerns in question. The present law already provides for publication of many of these details, but they are only to be found in such scattered places that in practice they are not available to the general public.

Wrist Score Pads.

A convenient little score pad for the golfer is attached to a leather strap, which may be fastened around the wrist.

The score pad is worn, of course, on the left wrist and the golfer may jot down memoranda of his score as easily as social memos are scrawled on starched cuffs—or used to be when starched cuffs were in fashion.

The usefulness of the wrist has been sadly neglected in other years, when the bracelet and occasionally the fan were the only things it was expected to carry. Wrist watches and golf scores now fall to its share as part of the burden of life's impediments, and very efficiently it meets its new obligations.

The Dream and the Business.

"The Germans thought war was romantic and glorious," said Brand Whitlock in a Toledo address. "They're finding it a very sordid and disappointing business.

"The Germans are in the position of the young lady who was asked if her seaside love affair had been very romantic.

"'Romantic?' she replied. 'No. Realistic, rather. Hubert and I each thought the other was an immensely rich swell, and it turns out that he collects the monthly installments on our near-silk parlor curtains.'"

The Ignorant Lady.

"Military ignorance is bound to show itself," said Representative Woodyard in a trenchant criticism of the German offensive. "All ignorance shows itself, for that matter.

"I heard a lady talking to a missionary the other day about a Turk.

"'Did the scoundrel wear a fez?' the missionary asked.

"'No,' said the lady, 'he was clean shaved.'"

HEINZ'S GREAT COLLECTION

Ivory Carvings Owned by Pittsburgher Are Declared to Be Almost Priceless.

During many years H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh has gathered together one of the finest collections of ivory carvings in America. There are probably a dozen notable collections of this sort in the country, and among them the Heinz group of 1,300 pieces holds distinguished rank, says a writer in Scribner's.

As a rich and fascinating field for a discriminating collector, ivory carvings are perhaps without a peer. Executed in a material that has always been costly, too rare, as a rule, to be subjected to poor or mediocre workmanship, they may well be considered as typical of the artistic development of the time in which they were produced. They represent the art, moreover, not of one people, of one period, but, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, of all peoples and all periods.

From prehistoric ages down through the civilizations of Egypt and Assyria and of classic Greece and Rome have come priceless examples of sculptured ivories. The dark ages of Europe, so meager in artistic treasures, have bequeathed us an unbroken chain of ivory carvings. Much of the most interesting of such work must be accredited to the centuries of the Gothic revival, the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth. The Renaissance and the centuries succeeding have yielded a wealth of carved ivories of great richness and beauty. From India, China and Japan come ivories of deep historic interest and especially in the work of Japan, of genuine artistic achievement.

Periods of exceptional turbulence, such as the fall of Constantinople, the reformation in England and the French revolution, have caused the destruction of incomparable treasures. That so much has survived seems cause for wonder. The explanation lies in the very nature of the carvings.

TOOK FLING AT BOOSTERS

Visitor's Suggestion Probably Did Not Tend to Make Him Popular in Los Angeles.

Merle Sidener, local advertising man, recently returned from a Western trip in which he visited the city of Los Angeles. He was impressed with the boosting of the Los Angeles citizens and said he learned that an Oregon colonel from Portland was the guest of honor at a banquet in Los Angeles. The usual after-dinner speeches were made, all boosting the city of Los Angeles, but each speaker regretted that Los Angeles had not been founded on the coast. The speakers all said that had the city been on the coast instead of ten miles or so from it, the city would be the garden spot of the world. The visiting colonel was called on to speak and said:

"Gentlemen, I am impressed with your city as much as you are and believe that I can suggest a way in which you can accomplish your wish."

All of the citizens present leaned forward eagerly, for this was no doubt the solution that had long been waiting for. The colonel continued:

"This is what you should do. Obtain a large pipe, run it from the center of your city into the ocean and if you can suck as hard as you can blow the ocean will soon be in your city."—Indianapolis News.

Her Record Still Stil.

A certain family has a colored servant who, while very attentive to her duties, has never been known to give anybody a civil answer. Purely as an experiment, the lady of the house brought her a new calico dress, and gave it to her, saying:

"I am glad to have the pleasure, Matildy, of giving you this dress."

"Yer mout hab had dat pleasure long ago ef yer had any regard fo' my feelings," was the gracious reply.—Chicago News.

Read the Republican $1.50 a year.

MYTHICAL STONE OF SCHAMIR

Legend Says It Was Employed by Solomon in Building Famous Temple at Jerusalem.

Schamir is a mythical stone whose specialty was that of extreme hardness, insomuch that there was no substance that it would not cut. King Solomon used it in noiselessly cutting and shaping the metals and stones for the Temple. Solomon was reputed to have dominion over Djinns, and he employed these men in building the Temple. Unfortunately, they made so much noise with hammers, saws and ax that the people of Jerusalem could not hear each other speak. Therefore Solomon directed them to cease their work and inquired whether the metals and stones could not be shaped and cut without noise. The reply was that this could be done with the stone of Schamir. Now it was Sachr's custom to pay a monthly visit to the land of Hidjr and drink a certain fountain empty. So Solomon sent a winged Djinn, who drew the water from the fountain and filled it with wine. Sachr drank, became drunk and was bound in chains. The captive was promised his liberty on condition that he would reveal the place where the stone that would cut and shape the hardest metals could be found. Sachr told the king to take the eggs out of a raven's nest, place a crystal cover upon them and see how the raven would break it. Solomon did so. The raven, finding its eggs covered, flew away and returned with a stone in its beak, which it dropped on the crystal and cut it asunder. The raven was asked by Solomon where the stone came from, and was told that it came from a mountain in the far west. The mountain was found, a number of similar stones were obtained, and with them the Djinns hewed the stones for the Temple in the distant quarries and brought them to Jerusalem, where they were laid noiselessly in their proper places.

MOTHERS YIELD TO SCIENCE

Cradle and Crooning Song Both Things of the Past—Baby Must No Longer Be Rocked.

The cradle and the crooning song have gone. Today science says that no mother must rock her baby, either in cradle or in rocking chair. True, the mother may cuddle her cherub while sitting, and the occupation, therefore, while still sedentary, is also stationary.

One ventures much when he takes issue with science. Nevertheless, there were cradles in those days when the earth grew giants. The men of Bunker Hill and of Brandywine all were rocked to sleep in infancy; so were the men of Lundy's Lane and of New Orleans, and likewise, the men of Chapultepec, Buena Vista, Gettysburg and Peachtree Creek. Sturdy soldiers they made, and although in this day it perhaps ought not to be said, there are none sturdier fighting anywhere, even though these latter-day warriors were uncradled and uncrooned.

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Help Win The War!

And help make the world a safe place for civilized human beings to live in. Get ready for

The Fourth Liberty Loan

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Here and There.

Green's Pharmacy Co. has received a fresh line of Palmer's delicious perfumes.

E. C. Beezer, of Philipsburg, was a business visitor in Bellefonte on Monday.

District Attorney James C. Furst was a business visitor to Harrisburg on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shirk, of Pine Street, are moving today into the Pruner Orphanage.

Justice of the Peace Cyrus Brungard, of Centre Hall, transacted business in town on Tuesday.

Ray Miller, of Lewistown, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller.

Squire John Keichline and son, Edward, of Bellefonte, were business visitors in Tyrone last Thursday.

Phil D. Foster, of State College, was a Bellefonte visitor last Friday and a pleasant caller at this office.

Thomas R. Dubbs and his son-in-law, William Beegle, of Rush Township, motored to Bellefonte on Monday.

Miss Verna Chambers, Deputy County Treasurer, and Leo Kelley, of Snow Shoe, motored to Williamsport on Wednesday.

Dallas Bullock, better known as "Shorty," who joined the navy and is serving on the "Minnesota," is enjoying a brief furlough home.

Surveyor of the Port at Philadelphia, Charles R. Kurtz, returned to the Quaker City Tuesday, after spending a week or so in Bellefonte.

The W. C. T. U. desire to raise a fund for the support of a French orphan. Any one wishing to contribute to the fund may send money to Mrs. L. H. Gettig, Treas.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garbrick and daughter Alice, of Coleville, departed yesterday on a motor trip to Pittsburgh, expecting to be gone a week or ten days.

Mrs. Hugh N. Crider and Mrs. James Powers, of Chicago, who has been visiting at the Crider home on East Linn Street, departed last week for Philadelphia and New York to visit for a week or ten days.

William Shope, for some time past engaged as a local reporter on the "Centre Democrat," last Saturday resigned that position and on Monday went to Tyrone, where he will be employed as a bookkeeper in a foundry.

Charles F. Cook, of the Bellefonte Trust Company, is enjoying a well earned vacation this week, the first by the way that he has had in a long time. He is spending the time at Pittsburgh with his son, Harris, and at Cleveland Ohio, with another son, Joseph.

Wilbur Hoy, who has very efficiently assisted at Green's drug store during the past summer, will depart this week for Philadelphia to resume his studies at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The coming term will mark his third year at that institution. He expects to graduate next spring.

Miss Carolyn Anderson, one of the valued members of The Republican staff, will go to Altoona and Pittsburgh tomorrow to visit with her sister, Mrs. William C. Cassidy, who has been residing at Canton, Ohio, for several months. It is likely that Mr. Cassidy will return to Bellefonte, owing to the burning of the large Cassidy printing plant at Canton, but his plans are not definitely settled as yet.

James Markle, a former resident of Nittany valley and who was employed as a machinist at the old Jenkins & Lingle shops in Bellefonte for some years before he removed to Pitcairn, where he now holds a responsible position, has been enjoying his annual vacation among old home friends in and nearby town. His daughter, Miss Helen A. Markle, and Professor E. B. Stavely, of State College, will be married at Pitcairn on October 7. The bride-to-be is an accomplished young woman and has many friends who will wish her unbounded happiness. They will reside at State College.

The Tyrone Herald on Tuesday said that Thomas F. Connery, of that place, went to Roaring Springs that day and recovered his Ford runabout which had been stolen about a month ago. He had traced the thief some time ago, but as the Government had already inducted that individual into the army, he got beyond detention. The flivver had been abandoned in the mountain district out from Roaring Spring, and a dealer in that town found it and restored it to the owner. Mrs. Connery was formerly Miss Louise Armor, of Bellefonte.

A violin recital will be given by Lucias Duncan, violinist, accompanied by Mrs. Duncan, under the auspices of the Young Women's Missionary Society, in the Presbyterian chapel, Thursday evening, Sept. 26th, at 8 o'clock. Price of admission 35 cents. Mr. Duncan was a pupil of the late Dr. Henry Schradrick, one of the most famous violin teachers in this country. Dr. Schradrick numbered amongst his pupils the celebrated Maude Powell. Mr. Duncan has been mentioned in the Philadelphia papers with great appreciation of his art. The music lovers of the town are promised a rare treat and we assure them no one will be disappointed who comes to hear him.

Fine box writing paper at Green's Pharmacy Co.

William P. Humes departed on Monday afternoon for Pittsburgh on a business mission.

Rexall remedies are not Patent Medicines, they are the prescriptions of the most celebrated Physicians.

Miss Blanche Rice, of Niagara Falls, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gammill Rice, on Pine Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Bottorf are receiving congratulations on the birth of a little daughter on Saturday of last week.

Mrs. George Derr and two children who had been visiting with relatives in Altoona returned to Bellefonte last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Dale, of Oak Hall, accompanied by Misses Kathryn and Ellen Dale, of Boalsburg, were Bellefonte visitors Saturday.

Classes in physical training for boys and girls Friday night at Y. M. C. A. Parents are requested to see that their children attend this class.

Mrs. Maurice Wilson, of Danville, is visiting this week with her mother, Mrs. Houser, of Valley View. She spent Thursday at the Granger's picnic.

Charles Anderson and Earl Kline, of this place, who are in training in Pittsburgh as motor mechanics, spent Sunday with relatives and friends in Bellefonte.

The first Fall meeting of the Thimble Bee of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed Church will be held at the Reformed parsonage, Friday afternoon, Sept. 20th.

A dear little daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard McGovern recently, and since all the rest of the children are boys, four in number, the parents are correspondingly happy.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hamilton, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Broderick, of State College, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Connery at Tyrone during part of last Thursday.

William Hockenberry, of West Brownsville, Pa., who is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Alice Hockenberry, at State College, transacted business in Bellefonte on Monday.

Delegates to the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association to be held at Johnstown, October 9, 10, 11, can get credential cards by applying to Darius Waite, County Secretary, Bellefonte. We are looking for a large attendance. Send in early.

J. W. Chase and his bright young son, William, of Clearfield, were genial callers at The Republican office on Saturday. Mr. Chase later in the day motored to State College to afford his family an opportunity to observe the various military training features under way at that busy institution.

St. John's Lutheran Church, Wilson P. Ard, Minister. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Morning Worship 10:45 with sermon on "The Church and the World Crisis". Dr. H. W. Tope of Philadelphia, repreprenting the Anti-Saloon League, will speak at 7:30 P. M.

Next Sunday morning at 10.45 the Rev. C. H. Brandt, Dist. Supt. of the Penna Anti Soloon League will present this important work, in St. John's Reformed Church. A large congregation should be present to hear him. Rev. Mr. Brandt's son was slain on the Marne front in the late drive made by our men there.

Mrs. W. F. Reeder departed on Monday for Philadelphia, from which place she will go in the next days to Pasadena, California. Mrs. Joseph Borches, and son, of Knoxville, Tenn., have gone to California to reside during the war with Mrs. Reeder and the latter's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wallace Reeder. Mr. Borches and Wallace Reeder are in the army.

Louis Schad visited over Sunday in Bellefonte with his wife and parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Schad. He was sent to Bowman Technical Institute, at Lancaster, some months ago, for special military service. He has made splendid advancement since undertaking his duties there and recently was one of eight selected from 110 to become instructors in making repair parts for airplanes.

St. John's Church (Episcopal). Services beginning Sept. 22: Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity, 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist. 10 a. m. Church School. 11 a. m. Mattins, and sermon, "The Holy Orders,—Bishop, Priest and Deacon." 7:30 p. m. Evensong, and sermon, "No Peace Until the Crusade is Won." Ten minute services of wartime intercession every day at noon. Friday 7:30 p. m., Evensong and instruction. Visitors always welcome. Rev. M. DeP. Maynard, rector.

Misses Betty and Sarah Stevenson, of Waddle, on Tuesday departed for Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York. They are graduate nurses and have enlisted direct with the army for foreign service. Enlistments of nurses through the Red Cross are for the period of the war, but enlistment with the army is for a specific period of three years. George F. Stevenson, father of Misses Betty and Sarah, was in Bellefonte to see the two young nurses off to assume their new duties. They have no idea just when they will be sent to France.

You can get Rexall Remedies at Green's pharmacy Co.

Miss Helen Stull, of Wyncote, Pa., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Daggett.

Harry E. Buckingham, of York, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Schaeffer.

Mrs. Thomas Farrar, of Bellington, W. Va., is a guest of her mother, Mrs. Harvel Wetzel.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Conley, of Wilmerding, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Murtorff

Mrs. Grace L. Garman returned to Bellefonte Monday night after spending a week in Akron, O.

Miss Mildred Wetzel, during the past week left for Windsor, Canada, where she expects to accept a position.

Fred Bryan who is employed in the Philipsburg Ledger office spent Sunday with his wife and family in this place.

Mrs. Mary C. Gault, who has been for the past two weeks a guest of her son, Henry Gault, at Tyrone, returned home Monday night.

Miss Anna Miller, who spent the last two months with her parents at Salona, will be the guest of Mrs. Sallie M. Hayes until Oct. 1st.

W. Harrison Walker is in charge of the War Saving Stamp booth at the Granger picnic. Literature is being distributed and stamps sold at the booth.

The War Department has formally notified Harry Keller that the wounding of Lieut. Henry Keller in France occurred on August 12th. No further details were furnished.

Burgess Walker in a proclamation today says that when automobiles violate "gasless Sunday" the numbers of such cars will be taken and reported to the State Fuel Administrator.

Ray Showers, of State College, a brick layer at the new Government plant in Tyrone has rented a part of the Hamer home at that place and with his wife and young son will live there over the winter and spring seasons.

William T. Speer, of Pittsburgh, visited over Sunday in Bellefonte with his brother, W. Francis Speer. He was accompanied by Miss Katie Hunter, of Pittsburgh who spent Sunday at the Levi Miller home at Pleasant Gap.

While walking along Allegheny Street, near Harvey Schaffer's hardware store, Wednesday afternoon, the venerable Joseph Carpeneto suffered a stroke of paralysis. He was removed to his home in an automobile. His condition is critical.

CENTRAL TO QUIT

Railroad in Nittany Valley Cancels Tariffs With Other Companies.

The final step in the plans to cease operation of the Central Railroad Co. of Penna. on September 28th was taken on Monday when a formal notice was mailed to other railroad companies canceling tariffs and notifying them that no freight would be accepted after 12 o'clock, noon, of that day.

While all indications are that the road will be sold and junked, there are some who speculate as follows:

It may be purchased by the New York Central.

It may be purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It may be purchased by the Lock Haven street railway and operated as a street car line between Lock Haven and Bellefonte.

Speculation doesn't cost anything and the reader may take his pick of the three foregoing possibilities.

Charles Steele, of Northumberland, who owns thousands of acres of timber land along Fishing Creek, recently visited Bellefonte in an effort to raise capital to purchase the Central. His visit accomplished nothing so far as local business men have been informed.

NEW $400,000 LIME PLANT

American Lime & Stone Co. to Build on Glass Works Meadow.

The American Lime & Stone Co. has about completed plans for the erection of a new $400,000 plant on the old glass works meadow in Bellefonte. Work will be started on the new plant in the near future. It will be used in the manufacture of hydrated lime and other lime products.

The new building will be constructed chiefly of concrete. It is said that more than $100,000 worth of cement alone will be utilized in the foundations and walls of the buildings.

Howard Hotel Barn Burned.

The barn of the hotel at Howard was destroyed by fire early last Sunday morning. It was built of hewn timber about 30 years ago and could not be replaced today for less than $2,000. It was owned by Edward Henderson and was insured for $700. Some rakes, forks, etc., were also burned. Six large pigs in two nearby pens were saved, although one was badly scorchee. Two double sleighs and a single sleigh belonging to John Robb, a liveryman, were destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.

Rockview Convict Escaped.

Charles Spangler, a penitentiary convict, escaped from Rockview prison last Saturday afternoon and has since eluded capture. He was originally sentenced from Cambria County.

Mrs. Catherine Brownlee Dead.

Mrs. Catherine Brownlee, widow of Jesse Brownlee, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel McCaleb, at Nittany. She was 92 years old.

WRITES FROM GERMANY

(continued from page 1)

be clearly stated, immediately following the sender's name. Parcel-post packages for prisoners in enemy countries may not be sent by organizations or societies, and only one such package per month may be sent to any one prisoner of war, the limit of weight for each package being 11 pounds. If more are received, the one apparently from the prisoner's next of kin will be forwarded and the others held in New York pending communication with the sender, with whose consent such excess packages may be forwarded to some other prisoner of war who, in that particular month, has received no package from any source. If such consent be not given, the packages will be returned to the sender.

Mrs. Taylor communicated with the American Red Cross, at Washington, asking that money which she enclosed be forwarded to her husband. Acknowledging receipt of her letter, the American Red Cross wrote to her as follows:—

August 22, 1818.

Mrs. E. R. Taylor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Taylor:—

We are in receipt of your letter of August 21, with reference to your husband, Lieutenant E. R. Taylor, 110th Infantry, American prisoner of war, at the prison camp of Rastatt, Baden, Germany.

Wish to acknowledge your money order, serial number 126304, in the amount of $10 00. This money will be sent at once to our agent abroad with the least possible delay.

As soon as a man is reported at a camp, he is sent, through the American Red Cross, supplies consisting of twenty pound food parcels, as per enclosed sheet, sent weekly, adequate clothing, and such comforts as toilet and shaving soap, mending kits, safety razors, etc.

Therefore, since your husband is already provided with food and clothing, we are taking the liberty of sending your money to our agent abroad with instructions to forward it to Lieutenant Taylor for his own personal use, and trust this meets with your approval,

Will be glad to be of service to you at any time.

Very sincerely yours,
Bureau of Prisoners' Relief.
By M. M. MORGAN.

Under the regulations outlined in the War Department circular, but one package of eleven pounds may be sent each each month to Lieutenant Taylor, and then from his wife, only. No matter how many persons may wish to send him articles in the line of necessities or delicacies, he may receive but the one package any month, and it must be sent by his family. Should two packages arrive in one month but one is delivered to him and the other held over until receipt of word from his family whether it shall be delivered to him the next month.

A classified list of articles that may be sent for a period of four weeks, and how much of each for any one week, is furnished the family of a prisoner. From the list an assortment of eleven pounds may be made. This is as follows:

Corned beef—two pounds each week.

Roast beef-one pound first and third weeks, two pounds second and fourth weeks.

Salmon—two pounds first and third weeks, one pound second and fourth weeks.

Corned beef hash—two pounds each week.

Pork and beans, ¾ lbs—three tins each week.

Dried beans—one pound first and third weeks, only.

Corn—one pound each week.

Peas—one pound each week.

Tomatoes—one pound each week.

Hard bread—five pounds each week.

Rice—one pound second and fourth week, only.

Evaporated milk—one pint second and fourth week, only.

Butter—one pound second week, only.

Granulated sugar—one pound each week.

Coffee—one pound second and fourth week.

Cocoa—one-half pound third week, only.

Jam—one pound second and fourth weeks, only.

Prunes—one pound first and third weeks only.

Raisins or figs—one pound first and third weeks, only.

Table salt—one-half pound first and third weeks, only.

Pepper—one-fourth pound first week, only.

Vinegar—one pint third week, only.

Chocolate or candy—one pound fourth week only.

Soap—one bar first and third w only.

It will be noted that in his letter to wife Lieutenant Taylor asks especial that shaving soap and toilet soap b sent to him Toilet soap has almost entirely disappeared from common use in Germany. The need for fats is so great, and the available supply is so small, that toilet soap, such as may be found, sells for $8 to $10 a pound.

FOR SALE

225 H. P. Russell Steam Engine
in excellent condition
Very cheap for quick sale.

The Stanley Anilin Chemical Works Inc.
Lock Haven, Pa.

"It's all right, Mary—We don't have to worry"

The operation won't be dangerous. And my new ÆTNA DISABILITY POLICY will pay for it, and besides will bring us in $100 every four weeks—while I'm in the hospital and on the mend at home.

Later, when I can hobble around a little, before starting work, we'll still get $12.50 a week.

In fact, Mary, I can take that rest you've been wishing on me the past couple of years—and now neither of us need worry. I tell you, a good many men would

ÆTNA-IZE

if they only could foresee what burden it lifts from your mind at a time like this. You never miss the little it costs for Ætna-izing, and the payments are a life-saver—coming when you need them most. Do you wonder that I'm always after my friends to write or 'phone or go see

John F. Gray & Son
Bellefonte - Pa.

Good Clothes Save Poor Ones Waste

In buying clothes or anything else this year, it's a good thing to know exactly what you're getting; the fact that the average buyer doesn't know good quality from poor stuff that looks good, is often a source of great profit to some merchants.

When you see a Hart Schaffner & Marx label in a garment, you're at once in possession of all the knowledge you need; it tells you everything; we don't need to say a word.

You know the clothes are all wool, carefully tailored, that the clothes will save because of the long service you get and that your complete satisfaction is guaranteed.

Montgomery & Co.

BELLEFONTE The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx STATE COLLE